

10/31/01

Dear RAB Members:

Enclosed please find a copy of the minutes of the October 17, 2001, Naval Station Newport Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting.

If I may be of further assistance, please contact me via email at krantz@nsnpt.navy.mil, telephone at (401) 841-7659 or US Mail at the address below.

Sincerely,



Thomas W. Krantz
RAB Secretary

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CAPT R. A. Cooper, NAVSTA
CDR R. L. Freitag, NAVSTA
CDR J. Cunha NAVSTA
CDR D. Burnes, NAVSTA
Mr. David Sanders, NAVSTA
Mr. David Dorocz, NAVSTA
Ms. Melissa Griffin, NAVSTA
Mr. Rick Machado, NUWC
Dr. D.K. Abbass
Ms. Barbara Barrow, Esq.
Mr. John R. Bernardo, III, Esq.
Ms. Mary A. Blake
Dr. David W. Brown
Mr. Richard D. Coogan
Mr. Paul A. Cormier
Mr. Byron Hall
Mr. Thurston Gray
Ms. Susan Hester
Mr. Eugene Love
Ms. Elizabeth Mathinos

Copy to: (w/enc.) - continued

Mr. Manuel Marques
Mr. Thomas McGrath
Mr. Ed Moitoza via email w/o enclosures
Mr. James E. Myers
Mr. Howard L. Porter
Mr. Emmet E. Turley
Mr. John Vitkevich
Ms. Claudette Weissinger
Ms. Mary Philcox
Mr. David Egan
Mr. Paul Kulpa, RIDEM
Ms. Kymberlee Keckler, EPA
CAPT Jon Wyman, Retired
Hon. Paul W. Crowley
Hon. June Gibbs
Mr. Joseph McEnness
Mr. Paul Russell
Mr. John Torgan
Mr. Jim Shafer
ATSDR
Mr. Gregg Tracey, SAIC
Councilman Dennis McCoy
Dr. David Kim
Mr. Brian Bishop
Brother Joseph
Newport Public Library
Middletown Free Library
Portsmouth Free Public Library
Mr. Bob Jones, Groton
Ms. Pam Harting-Barrat, EPA
Ms. Jennifer Stump, Gannett Fleming
Mr. Tim Prior, USF&WS
Mr. Ken Finkelstein, NOAA
Ms. Diane Baxter, TtNUS, Wilmington
Mr. Matt Weaver, Green Light Foundation
Mr. Richard Gottlieb, RIDEM
Dr. Robert Quigley
Mr. Robert Gilstein
Ms. Amrita Roy
Ms. Virginia Lee
Ms. Arlene Kalewski
Ms. Kelly Woodward
Mr. & Mrs. Raymond Sergerson

**NAVAL STATION NEWPORT
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING
OCTOBER 17, 2001**

MINUTES

On Wednesday, October 17, 2001, the NAVSTA Newport Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) gathered at the Officers' Club for its monthly meeting. The meeting began at 7:00pm and ended at 9:12pm.

Attending were Dr. Kathy Abbass RAB, Dr. David Brown RAB, CDR Jim Cunha XO NAVSTA, Mr. David Dorocz NAVSTA, Mr. Thurston Gray RAB, Ms. Melissa Griffin NAVSTA, Ms. Susan Hester RAB, Mr. Greg Kohlweiss NAVSTA PAO, Mr. Tom Krantz NAVSTA, Mr. Paul Kulpa RIDEM, Mr. Eugene L. Love RAB, Mr. Thomas McGrath RAB, Mr. Ed Moitoza RAB, Mr. James Myers RAB, Mr. James Shafer EFANE, Ms. Jennifer Stump Gannet Flemming, Mr. Dan Sullivan FWENC, Mr. Emmet Turley RAB, Mr. John Vitkevich RAB and Ms. Claudette Weissinger RAB.

Copies of the following documents were provided at the entrance table for those attending and are enclosed with the minutes.

- "Answers from the Navy co-chair to questions raised by community members at the August meeting"
- "Guidance for RAB Administrative Support Funding"
- "Naval Station Newport Installation Restoration Program Restoration Advisory Board Mission Statement and Operating Procedures" [Editors note: Dr. David Brown signed the document at the meeting. There remain four community member signatures to be obtained for the acceptance of this document.]
- "Naval Station Newport Study Plan and Locus Area"

JUNE MEETING MINUTES - DAVID DOROCZ, NAVSTA

Mr. David Dorocz called the meeting to order at 7:00pm. David started by introducing Commander Jim Cunha the Executive Officer of Naval Station Newport and Tom Krantz the new RAB secretary. David stated that he had spoken with Barbara Barrow. She had a business conflict making it impossible for her to attend this meeting. David summarized the last meetings, which were a RAB meeting in June, a tour of Gould Island in July, the community portion of the RAB meeting in August. The September meeting was cancelled due to the terrorist events. The published announcement of the RAB meeting now includes instructions for the public to assist them in entering Naval Station Newport to attend the RAB meeting. We are keeping the meetings open to the general public even during the heightened security now in force.

The next business was a motion to accept the June 2001 minutes as published. This motion was passed.

Mr. Dorocz then introduced the first speaker, Mr. James Shafer of EFANE.

ACTIVITY UPDATE – JAMES SHAFER, EFANE

Jim Shafer provided a status report of the sites and provided information about the new budget. See enclosure (5).

Old Fire Fighter Training Area - The draft feasibility study was submitted and comments received. Additional sediment samples in the eel grass beds will be taken to understand if the eel grass is in a contaminated area or not. The cost of managing the eel grass was shown to be expensive, at the McAllister Point landfill the 0.2 acres removal and reestablishment costs were 1.5 million dollars. There is about the same quantity of eel grass at this area. Discussions with NOAA and the RIDEM Marine Fisheries Section indicate that they are not in favor of destroying eel grass sites. We will collect sediment samples in November to gather additional data. The next revision of the feasibility study will be March 2002. The Draft PRAP schedule remains unchanged for September 2002.

McAllister Point Landfill, Offshore - Then next anticipated action is the closeout report in August 2002. We will also develop an operation and maintenance plan for the entire landfill in FY 02; we now have an operation and maintenance plan for the onshore RCRA cap. Later in this meeting, Dan Sullivan of Foster Wheeler will give a detailed report on the status of the offshore project.

McAllister Point Landfill, Onshore - Maintenance of the site is required. Maintenance of the cap consists of controlling erosion, cutting grass twice a year, controlling invasion trees to avoid large tree growth that could penetrate the cap's clay layer. Taking gas samples from the vents and ground water samples is also part of the operation and maintenance. Mr. John Vitkevich raised the topic of public use of the area for recreation. James Shafer said that the idea of allowing public access to the area was raised several years ago by a community member. Jim mentioned that the landfill was fenced to restrict site access due to vent gases and other issues. Jim said public use is something we would need to discuss with the USEPA and RIDEM. Dr. David Brown suggested that the base communicate to the public the beneficial wildlife environment the Navy created.

Gould Island - Draft RI work plan is due in January 2003. During the demolition project, they found PCBs in the soils of the former transformer pads. TSCA requires the removal of the PCBs; we are using ERN money to fund the removal. We are now doing the work plan to determine the extent of the PCB contamination; the removal will commence this spring or summer. The TSCA process for approval is a much quicker process than CERCLA. The off shore area will also be sampled for PCBs. The information from the sampling will be presented to the RAB and will be placed in the information repository. Mr. James Myers asked if sampling would be conducted in the junk piles. Mr. Shafer and Mr. Dorocz clarified that the Navy will be testing only the Navy property (north of the fence) and that the rest of the island (south of the fence) is the state's and Army Corp of Engineers. Ms. Griffin clarified that this is an example of excess property that was transferred from the Navy into the Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) Program and that FUDS is administered by the Army Corp of Engineers.

Director Shipyard - No changes. On shore removal actions completed. The closure report documented the actions. The report was submitted and comments were received from EPA and state. The report was revised. We are now waiting for another round of comments from EPA and RIDEM. The next step is to address the off shore area. A proposed remedy is due in January 2004.

NUSC Disposal Area - Next step is draft site inspection due in March 2003.

Coddington Cove Rubble Fill - Draft site inspection report due in June 2004.

Tank Farm 1 - No changes, draft work plan due 2004

Tank Farm 2 - No changes, draft work plan due 2004

Tank Farm 3 - No changes, draft work plan due 2004

Tank Farm 4 - No changes, draft work plan due 2004

Tank Farm 5 - Round four data results were submitted in September to the EPA and RIDEM, comments were received and a revised technical memo will be presented in December 2001. Hopefully we are near resolution for the ground water issue for all the tank farms; we then will have to address the suspected sludge trenches that may be around all five tank farms.

Discussion followed about the potential future use of the property and the new concept of "out leasing" property as compared to the past "excessing" property. CDR Jim Cunha explained that excessing was when unneeded property was deeded by the government to another organization. Out leasing, is when the government, through the local command, maintains the deed on the property and the property is provided to other organization for use. This allows the revenues for the leasing to come back to the local command. Prior to this, sales of excess US property went to the US Treasury. Comments about the future use of land on the Naval Station, land that is not part of an environmental action, were raised to which David Dorocz commented that such discussions were not within the RAB charter.

Mr. Love asked what is the current ultimate goal for the tank farms. Will they be dismantled or cleaned and left in place? Mr. Dorocz responded that the current actions for the tank farms include cleaning the tanks and then, via a follow on project, the tanks would be demolished. Tank farms 4 and 5 have already been imploded. Tank farms 1,2 and 3 are being cleaned at this time and will be demolished at some future date. Demolition is low on the priority list for funding. Mr. Love asked if the tanks that are not being demolished at this time are usable. David Dorocz said that he believed that the state had looked at this but he did not know of the results. Mr. Dorocz said that he doubted that anyone would come and use the tanks because they were of an obsolete design.

FUNDING EXPECTED FOR FISCAL YEAR 02 – JAMES SHAFER, EFANA

Jim Shafer presented information about the 2002 budget. See enclosure (6). The total number of Installation Restoration sites (super fund sites) is twelve. For fiscal year 2002, we have \$3,520,000 that we expect to receive. We do not have the money yet, but we expect to receive funds in November. Approximately \$850,000 will be used for long term monitoring the remainder will be used to do studies and cleanup. We have a relative risk ranking system, all the money is being spent on the seven high risk sites, no money is being spent on the low/medium relative risk sites in 02. EOY is End of the Year money; we requested some last minute funding to award projects in 01 to be done in 02. We were able to receive an additional \$1,300,000. We are doing pretty well at Newport and hope to get a total of about \$4.8 million out of the \$29 million that is programmed for the entire Northeast IR program in FY 02.

Mr. Vitkevich asked about the budgeted \$750,000 for sampling on Gould Island. Jim Shafer and Dave Dorocz responded that this work is mandatory, driven by EPA and the Toxic Substance Control Act. Gould Island is our worse site now that we have addressed the other worse sites. The funding is ERN funding that goes to this and other IR programs.

A member asked about an announcement that appeared in the paper concerning a review of some documents. It was asked why this is outside the RAB. The libraries have received documents and the public is asked to reply by November 12. Mr. Dorocz responded that it could be one of several things we have sent out for public review which including the Natural Resource Management Plan and legal actions by various organizations. Dave Dorocz said that he thinks it is the Natural Resource Management Plan and that he would get back to them. Dave said that they could call Shannon Behr in his office and she could give more information. Ms. Griffin commented that the Natural Resource Management Plan is not IR funded and therefore is not part of the RAB responsibility. RAB members can, of course, review the plan as a member of the public. (David Dorocz's comments of October 28: The Natural Resource Management Plan is available for public comment. Copies of the plan are at the public libraries. The plan is managed by Ms. Shannon Behr in my office. She is responsible for our Natural and Cultural Resource Plans, Ms. Behr's telephone number is (401) 841-6377.)

Mr. Emmet Turley asked what the total cost, from all involved agencies, is for Gould Island. The response from Mr. Shafer is that the Navy knows our costs but not the other agencies. It was suggested that perhaps Mr. Paul Kulpa could help in answering that question. Mr. Shafer did not know what the Army Corp of Engineers expected spending would be. Mr. Dorocz offered that it would be much more expensive than the Navy's expense. Mr. Shafer said that when the Army Corp of Engineers presented their FUD sites to the RAB about a year ago. They identified Gould Island as a low priority as compared to their other FUD sites. Ms. Griffin explained that the reason we are dealing with PCBs at this time is that a year ago during demolition the PCB problems were discovered and that triggered the TSCA regulations requiring clean up.

Additional discussion about eel grass at the OFFTA included the comment by Mr. Shafer that NOAA and RIDEM Marine Fisheries were not in favor of relocating the eel grass. Jim mentioned that this was not a comment from Mr. Paul Kulpa from RIDEM or Ms. Kymberlee Keckler from USEPA. Member comments included questions about the low success and high cost of transplanting eel grass. Jim explained that the ultimate remedy might be a combination of things.

Mr. Dorocz commented that the next public hearing will be the PRAP for the Old Fire Fighting Training Area. The public hearing will be in the winter of 2003.

A question was raised about the war and what impact that would have on the funding of the environmental programs. Mr. Shafer's response was that there are no changes at this time but he has no idea what the situation will be in 6 months.

Eel grass was again brought up for discussion. Jim Shafer clarified that the first attempt was not to remove and replant the eel grass into the same location. The goal was to transplant the eel grass from the remediation site to another location in the bay, then re-seed the original disturbed area to maintain the total quantity of eel grass that originally existed at the site. The success rate is very low and it is very expensive. Since eel grass is such a critical habitant, maybe in the future we should consider leaving it alone. There were questions about the transfer of the eel grass moving from one area to another transferring the contamination to another area. Mr. Shafer clarified that the eel grass is cleaned before it is replanted, the sediment is removed from the roots, and therefore no contamination is being moved to other locations. Questions about trying a transplant process that never have worked, in effect funding expensive research. Mr. Shafer responded that yes we may be in effect funding some research. We are budgeting to again

replace the eel grass if this replanting does not work. We are required by the ROD to restore the disturbed area in kind compared to what was disturbed. Comments were made about better ways to spend that money. Mr. Shafer commented that we did not know ultimately how expensive it would be. Mr. Sullivan spoke of timing restraints due to the mating of the winter flounder. Discussion ensued about what Kimberly Keckler of the USEPA spoke of when first explaining the process of transplanting eel grass. Mr. Sullivan said they transplanted into two locations; Coddington Cove and Carr Point. He stated that at this time, the plants are doing very well in Coddington Cove. The plants in Carr Point have not done well and are all gone. The costs include the harvesting of eel grass; the cleaning of the eel grass, the harvesting of eel grass seed and actual seeding all are costly activities.

McALLISTER POINT CONSTRUCTION UPDATE – DAN SULLIVAN, FOSTER WHEELER

Mr. Dan Sullivan provided a status report of the McAllister Point project. See enclosure (7).

The project started February 26, 2001 and experienced a wet March that delayed them getting into the water to get the project underway. They recovered those lost three weeks during the dredging. They were out of the water on October 12, 2001.

First, photos of the material handling facility construction. The dumping of material is shown with the haul truck wheels on a ramp. The haul truck wheels do not touch the surface of the dump area. A loader scoops the material from where the haul truck dumps it. The loader stayed in the pad all the time.

A photo of the radiation detector is shown. In 30,000 cubic yards of material, they recovered a quarter of 55-gallon drum of miscellaneous dials, gauges etc. It all is low level non hazardous radioactive material.

The piles of material are accumulated into approximate 500 cubic yards at which point the pile is closed and sampled for waste characterization for appropriate disposal.

One hundred and five tons of scrap metal were recovered and recycled.

Pictures of the haul road constructed from Tank Farm 5 to Defense Highway. Efforts were put into containing dust to avoid bothering the neighbors.

The water containment pond is at former Tank 53. It is a depression with a lining. The pad drains to the containment pond.

A photo shows Eel grass in a big bucket. Harvesting was with the bucket from which it was transferred into a lined truck with frames. URI and SAIC were the sub contractors. About two weeks into the activity URI found that the plants had gone to seed, probably a month ahead of time. Once a plant goes to seed there is no sense in transplanting it. The plant puts all it's energy into seed and not into growth in a new location. The earlier plants were put at Coddington Cove and survived, the weaker plants were put at Carr Point where the success rate was non existent.

Pictures are of the roots being washed, the sediment taken up to the waste facility and the plants being secured in frames with crepe paper. The baskets are weighed with bricks; frames are placed in the sediments, the crepe paper dissolves and once the plants root the frames are removed by the divers. This process worked really well at Coddington Cove.

Dr. Abbass asked where in Coddington Cove the eel grass was transplanted. Mr. Sullivan responded that it was about half way from McDonalds to Derecktor Shipyard. Dr. Abbass then asked if that was the area scheduled to be dredged, to which the answer was no. Dr. Abbass then asked who selected that

location, the response was URI and the follow on question was did they clear it with the State Historic Preservation Committee or any other agency. Was the area at Carr Point marked with orange floats was another question. Dr. Abbass went on to explain that in Coddington Cove is known to be the historic ship Juneau. [Editors note: See the RAB meeting minutes of July 21, 1999 for more information about the H.M.S. Juneau in Coddington Cove.] Dr. Abbass said the Juneau may be near where the eel grass was placed, perhaps a little farther on. The Carr Point site is about a 100 yards north of where the ship Cerberus is lying.

Dr. Abbass explained that the process of planting eel grass may be damaging to the historic ship wrecks and that damage and that both of those eel grass jobs should have been checked to make sure that eel grass was not being put on top of historic ship wrecks where the work might have damaged cultural materials on the bottom. Mr. Sullivan responded that the work was non intrusive, that the seeding machine is like a plow frame you would see on a New England farm, tines that drag along and cut a small ditch in the soils. Dr. Abbass asked what it would do when it ran into the cannons on the Cerberus site. Dr. Abbass stated that this is a serious condition and asked if URI had cleared it with the State Historic Preservation Commission; which is the agency that could have told them that there as potential that the area they were working in could have cultural materials. Mr. Dorocz stated that Dr. Abbass could call Shannon Behr in his office. Ms. Behr manages the Natural and Cultural Resources Program. Ms. Behr could find out if it was coordinated, she can answer that question.

Dan Sullivan explained that the selection of this site for eel grass was influenced by the existence of eel grass already there. The thought process was that the eel grass would be able to grow without assistance. Mr. Sullivan stated that for all he knows URI probably did approve that site. Dr. Abbass responded that this site would not have been approved because those sites are identified. Dr. Abbass stated that she will look into this. The vessels are in the shallow waters from 1778.

Mr. Sullivan explained that when plants (eel grass) are transplanted we do not go back and get them. They are transplanted to take root and grow where they are transplanted. The whole idea is to replace in kind what we disturb, 0.2 acres. It is a two-fold effort; we disturb 0.2 acres, we harvest 0.2 acres, we transplant 0.2 acres. We did not transplant 0.2 acres. Between the transplanting and the seeding, transplanting 0.2 acres and seeding 0.2 acres, the Navy will have met its obligation for mitigation. The initial thought was to re-seed McAllister Point, the URI divers found that the sediment was not settled enough to warrant seeding. They also identified a trough of 100 feet long 3 feet deep and 20 feet wide. So the special sand we put in migrated. They already harvested one million eel grass seeds this summer, they only last so long, we had to locate a spot to seed them in Narragansett Bay, quickly. We are in the process right now. Point one acre was done in Coddington Cove, very small area. We did no seeding at Carr Point and they are going to Prudence Island to seed 0.1 acres.

Dr. Abbass stated that she was on the RAB to help with archeological questions. She stated that the seeding operation was not non-intrusive and that disturbing the archeological sites is a felony. She explained that what is non-intrusive for a biologist is much different from what is non-intrusive for an archeologist. Dan Sullivan said he is due to receive the exact location information at Coddington Cove by the end of next week to know exactly where they were.

Mr. Vitkevich asked if what we did was spend a million and a half dollars to rip up eel grass that was suppose to go back to McAllister Point that ultimately went to another location. Mr. Sullivan responded that no, the eel grass was never supposed to be transplanted back to McAllister Point. What we were going to do was take it up, clean it, and transplant it elsewhere in Narragansett Bay. Then we were going to seed McAllister Point. Mr. Vitkevich asked where the seeds came from, Mr. Sullivan responded that they came from various donor beds throughout the bay. Jim Shafer stated that the requirements for mitigation is to make the environment whole again by taking what ever you destroyed and replenishing it in another location. That is the way the regulatory people look at it and the cost is not necessarily what they are looking at. Dan Sullivan said it is not a run of the mill operation. It was asked if we were funding a URI research project. Mr. Sullivan stated that URI was a subcontractor to Foster Wheeler and was well monitored by Foster Wheeler with accountability, but that part of this may be research.

Mr. Shafer spoke of the need to look if the cure is worth the cost and if it does more harm than good. We have learned a lot from the McAllister ell grass effort. Jim said that when looking at the Old Fire Fighting Site, if it is determined that the ell grass beds are that valuable then we need to review the level of the contamination and make a decision if it make sense to go in and destroy the existing beds. The Navy, USEPA and RIDEM will review the new sediment data in the eel grass beds and make a management decision on the proper alternatives for remediation. The final proposed remedy might be a combination of actions. Jim emphasized that the new sediment data for OFFTA will be reviewed by the Navy and the regulators and shared with the RAB.

The photo of the turbidity curtain was addressed next by Mr. Sullivan. There was 3,500 linear feet of curtain. The staff, see photo of the crew on the "SS Foster Wheeler", maintained the curtain all the time. They assured that any turbid water created in the area stayed in the area. Crude but effective.

The dredging was conducted using a large excavator (165 thousand pound) was a brand new machine when delivered. It had 70 foot of reach with a three cubic yard bucket. The machine left here with 1,500 hours on it when it was shipped last week. It was taken apart and shipped to ground zero to have a grapple put on it. More dredging photos. Offshore dredging was done by a sub contractor, Mohawk Marine out of Connecticut. The work plan included the offshore work was to be done off a barge and we were going to build a receiving facility at Derecktor Shipyard. After we were on site we submitted a proposed change to the Navy that included loading the haul trucks from the barge pushed up against the bay haul road. This allowed us to keep the operation at McAllister and not disturb people down at the shipyard and to save \$100,000 by not building a facility at Derecktor Shipyard. This worked quite well, the Navy, the EPA and the state all agreed to this change.

For backfill, we used our road material. The top two feet were imported sediment; very similar to the grain size we removed from the area. The bucket was perforated the material was decanted. On occasion, we would hold the bucket for 3 to 4 minutes to decant the material. The trucks had a water tight tailgate. The vendor had a mechanic on the project for six weeks and developed a tail gate seal that had no spillage. Our crews were step up to respond to any spillage to clean it up.

Foster Wheeler is a union company and used the local unions. The local unions have a tremendous talent force. The laborers union came out and did a filming of construction safety. The big thing is that we came in under budget. Mr. Dorocz asked Mr. Sullivan to share the numbers. Mr. Sullivan said the budget

was \$16 million and they are forecasting the project will come in at \$8 million. At this instance the audience applauded.

RAB BUDGET - MR. DOROCZ

At 9:03pm Mr. Dorocz proposed to delay the budget presentation until the next RAB meeting. The organization agreed to this.

NEW BUSINESS & COMMITTEE REPORTS - MR. DOROCZ

New Business - No new business was offered.

Project Committee - Mr. Emmet Turley offered a report he had prepared about dredging, "Beneficial Use of Dredged Material". The report includes the financial benefits and federal funding of using dredge material. See enclosure (8).

Public Information Committee - At the last members meeting Ms Claudette Weissinger resigned as the committee chair. Mr. Eugene Love agreed to assume the responsibility. Mr. Love had no report for this meeting.

Planning Committee - Mr. Thomas McGrath said that Mr. Christopher Deacutis of RIDEM was going to come and do a presentation today about water quality today compared to twenty years ago. Unfortunately Mr. Deacutis called today and cancelled because he was sick. He said he would come back next month, so we can plan a pre-meeting at six o'clock at the next RAB meeting. Last month we had to cancel Tim Lynch of Fish and Wildlife, he is willing to come back after the first of the year.

Education Committee - Dr. Abbass suggested that the money that would have been spent on the RAB meeting be used to fund a public school outreach/education program. Mr. Dorocz responded that one of the topics that he was going to speak about in the RAB budget presentation was what the RAB money can be spent on, there are restrictions on what the money can be used for. He stated that we may not be able to spend RAB money for this. Dr. Abbass suggested we have our RAB meeting in a public school. Mr. Dorocz suggest to Dr. Abbass to talk about this off-line.

CLOSING COMMENTS & QUESTIONS

Next Meeting - Mr. Dorocz reminded everyone that the next meeting has been changed to the second Wednesday in the month, November 14, 2001.

Money Saved - Mr. Love asked about the money saved by Foster Wheeler on the McAllister Point Dredging operation and if we could use those funds for other projects. Mr. Dorocz explained that the money goes back to the government and that there are ways to ask for the money. It was explained as not being Naval Station Newport identified funds. Ms. Griffin reminded everyone that at the time of the funding for this project we took funds from other regions reducing their options. Mr. Dorocz explained that it is money saved that goes back to the Navy general fund. Dr. Abbass suggested that there be a press release about the Navy saving that much money. It was also suggested that it would be a great article for the newsletter.

Adjournment - The RAB meeting was adjourned at 9:12pm.

ENCLOSURES

- 1) Answers from the Navy co-chair to questions raised by community members at the August meeting
- 2) Guidance for RAB Administrative Support Funding
- 3) Naval Station Newport Installation Restoration Program Restoration Advisory Board Mission Statement and Operating Procedures
- 4) Naval Station Newport Study Plan and Locus Area
- 5) Installation Restoration Sites update – Mr. James Shafer, EFANE
- 6) Installation Restoration Budget update – Mr. James Shafer, EFANE
- 7) McAllister Point report – Mr. Dan Sullivan, Foster Wheeler
- 8) Beneficial Use of Dredged Material – Mr. Emmet Turley

ANSWERS FROM THE NAVY CO-CHAIR TO QUESTIONS RAISED BY COMMUNITY MEMBERS AT THE AUGUST MEETING.

1. An Education Committee was created and voted for by a quorum of members, Kathy Abbass to chair. This committee will provide basic introductory information to new members so as not to overwhelm them. They will also be investigating the best types of education for other RAB members that will benefit community concerns and environmental issues.

Answer: Great! You have my support on this initiative.

2. (a) We need to see a breakdown of the RAB budget. We are concerned about allocation of funds.

Answer: The RAB budget was presented at the February, March and April 2001 meetings and is contained in the meeting minutes. The budget is \$36,000, which is broken down as follows: meetings (\$3,740), secretary (10 hours / week, \$15,000), newsletters (\$10,000), and newspaper notices (\$7,260). What is the specific budget concern?

(b) Also, does Michele keep a record of what hours are dedicated to RAB business?

Answer: No record is kept of the hours worked per function by Ms. Imbriglio. The RAB Secretary function is 520 hours / year and the cost to contract the service is \$15,000 per year.

(c) Also, when attendance is taken it should be tracked whether the absentee called in to inform of absence in advance.

Answer: Recording attendance is a function of the Membership Committee. The RAB secretary only records those present at meetings for the purpose of preparing the minutes.

3. Gould Island: The sediments in the soil on Gould Island are full of contaminants. Because the buildings have been demolished, are these sediments being leached into the bay by rainwater and is there any testing being done?

Answer: PCB contamination was discovered outside of Bldg. 32 beneath the foundations of the transformer huts. The transformer huts are not part of the Installation Restoration (IR) site. The clean up of PCB contamination is regulated by the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and is being coordinated with the USEPA and RIDEM. The buildings and foundations of the transformer huts were demolished and removed for disposal. The foundation graves were backfilled and covered with poly to contain the area. A workplan for testing to determine the

ANSWERS FROM THE NAVY CO-CHAIR TO QUESTIONS RAISED BY COMMUNITY MEMBERS AT THE AUGUST MEETING.

extent of contamination at the site is being developed for USEPA approval. Bldg. 32 is the Installation Restoration (IR) site on Gould Island. Bldg. 32 was demolished, however, the foundation slab was left in place in order to not disturb soils.

4. There was some concern over leasing the former Director Shipyard, the 7 acres of land, to Providence Gas. Where Providence Gas was sold to a Texas corporation, does the lease allow for that corporation to use that land as they deem appropriate or is it restricted by the terms of the lease? (It may be helpful to see a copy of that lease)

Answer: The Lease can not be released since it is a draft document. However, the lease states "In the event of Lessee acquisition by, merger with, a third party, the lease shall be deemed assigned to the surviving entity without requiring the written consent of the government, and upon written statement of the surviving entity of assumption of all lease obligations... In the event of such assignment, the government shall have the right to review such clauses, provisions or terms or conditions of the lease ... which may be negatively impacted by the assumption ... and to require such remedy available under the lease...". Therefore, the property can only be used for the natural gas peakshaving facility by whomever is the surviving entity.

5. The RAB newsletter raised some concern. The point of censorship by the Navy prior to printing for propagation of Naval accomplishment rather than giving straight information was raised. Members feel that this should not be the case. Please comment.

Answer: I know of no instance of censorship by the Navy. Please provide me specific details or instances of censorship so that I may investigate and respond.

6. Again, the RAB request copies of the charter be distributed to all members at the next meeting.

Answer: The unsigned Charter has been distributed to RAB members. The signed charter was not distributed because signatures are required from 5 of the members. Signatures from the following members are needed to complete the charter: David W. Brown, Paul M Cormier, Byron Hall, Elizabeth Mathinos and John Bernardo, III. I will distribute the incomplete charter now if that is your wish.

ANSWERS FROM THE NAVY CO-CHAIR TO QUESTIONS RAISED BY COMMUNITY MEMBERS AT THE AUGUST MEETING.

7. I have not written to town council members as there is no letterhead for the RAB to date. Please provide.

Answer: You should not delay your letter to wait for letterhead. I will have Mr. Krantz, the new RAB Secretary, develop a sample for our review. I will discuss the sample with the Navy's legal and Public Affairs Offices as part of my review.

8. Without intending insult, there was some concern about the Navy Co-Chair not being a Naval Officer. Even though the Charter states "...a representative of the Navy..." members were perturbed by the sudden change and indicated that a fully uniformed officer would project intent more convincingly to the public.

Answer: No insult taken. I was appointed the Navy RAB Co-Chair by the Commanding Officer who has the sole discretion for the appointment. I believe my appointment was based on my position as the Environmental Department Head for Naval Station Newport. The Navy has 101 RABS. Civilians Co-Chair 83 RABs and the remaining 18 RABS are Co-Chaired by a member of the military ranging in rank from Ensign to Captain. Lastly, there has been a military presence at all RAB meetings. What is the justification?

9. The next meeting is scheduled for September 19, 2001. The Planning Committee (Tom McGrath) has a speaker scheduled for 6 p.m. at this meeting and another speaker for the next scheduled meeting in October.

Answer: I was aware of this. The newspaper notice for the Sept. RAB Meeting includes the details of the pre-meeting.

10. The November meeting is currently scheduled for the evening before Thanksgiving. Members concurred that this meeting should be held on November 14, 2001 rather than disturb the holiday.

Answer: The Navy has no objection to the proposed date for the November RAB Meeting. The change should be discussed formally under the new business portion of the agenda at the next meeting. The representatives of RIDEM and the USEPA should be afforded the opportunity to express their opinions.

11. Most importantly, the RAB wants to focus on environmental issues, such as thorough cleanup and restoration of natural habitats. Education and efforts by the Navy to clean and

ANSWERS FROM THE NAVY CO-CHAIR TO QUESTIONS RAISED BY COMMUNITY MEMBERS AT THE AUGUST MEETING.

restore these habitats as close to their original state, prior to polluting, should be presented clearly. As it is our charge to inform the public about these issues, the more you can provide an assessment of what these efforts are the better we can disseminate information.

Answer: The restoration of IR sites is addressed in the IR Program. The extent of the restoration of IR sites is determined by the Navy, USEPA, RIDEM, RAB and the community based on technical, economical and other factors that may be site specific. The Navy presents studies and plans to the RAB, stakeholders and to the general public. Additionally, the Navy, USEPA and RIDEM address questions raised at these forums. I agree with you, the focus of the RAB should be cleanup of IR sites and the dissemination of the information to the general public. You need to let me know what information is not being presented clearly.

GUIDANCE FOR RAB ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT FUNDING

1. RAB administrative support is the only source of funding available to assist in the establishment and conduct of RABs.
2. RAB administrative support for installations will be paid from either the Environmental Restoration, Navy (ER,N) account or BRAC account, as appropriate. All RAB administrative support, whether provided directly by installation ER,N or BRAC funds or by an Engineering Field Division through a CLEAN, RAC or other contracting mechanism, is reportable against the RAB administrative funding. Installations may not exceed their RAB expenditure ceiling without written permission by N453.
3. FY2001 RAB administrative support funding is allocated based on an analysis of the IR program and the status of RABs as reported in the RAB Reporting Requirements questionnaire. Installations that did not provide a RAB Reporting Requirements questionnaire will have all RAB funding withheld until the appropriate forms are received by CNO (N453). In response to a Congressional mandate, all installations with an active cleanup program are required to annually submit RAB Reporting Requirements whether or not a RAB has actually been formed. RAB administrative support will be provided only where installations have reported a functioning RAB or a RAB in the final stages of formation.
4. Only those costs incremental to the normal public relations plan should be included as RAB administrative support. Costs that can be construed to provide a benefit to the general public rather than specifically to the RAB should be not included as RAB administrative costs.
5. Allowable RAB administrative support includes, but may not be limited to, meeting facilitation, preparing and distributing meeting minutes and agendas, RAB training and rental of meeting space when RAB meetings are held outside the base.
 - a. Contractor provided RAB administrative support is an expense that must be counted against the ceiling. For example, if an installation or EFD elects to use a

GUIDANCE FOR RAB ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

contractor to take RAB meeting minutes, the cost of providing those minutes is reported against the RAB administrative support ceiling. Use of CLEAN contractor support for routine RAB administrative functions is discouraged.

b. Non-administrative contractor expenses should not be charged against the RAB administrative support ceiling. Expenses associated with a DON contractor giving a presentation to a RAB on the status of cleanup activities at an installation are not considered RAB administrative support costs. They are considered to be part of the project cost.

6. Expenses such as travel to attend RAB meetings, preparation and distribution of fact sheets, and maintenance of the information repository are not considered unique RAB costs. Salaries and travel costs of all DON employees should not be counted as administrative support costs.

7. Community RAB members serve as volunteers and may not be compensated for individual travel, training, or any other expenses associated with their participation as a RAB member.

8. RAB Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP) will be funded separately from RAB administrative support. TAPP funding will be distributed only when a completed and approved TAPP application, including a detailed statement of work, has been received by CNO (N453). TAPP assistance will be provided using project funds either from the ER,N or BRAC account, as appropriate. RABs are encouraged to pursue other avenues of assistance such as EPA's Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) and Technical Outreach Services for Communities (TOSC) programs prior to applying for TAPP assistance.

NAVAL STATION NEWPORT INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MISSION STATEMENT AND OPERATING PROCEDURES

1.0 PURPOSE and FUNCTION of the RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

The purpose of the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) is to promote community awareness and obtain constructive community review and comment on environmental clean-up and restoration actions of the Installation Restoration (IR) Program underway at the Naval Station Newport (NAVSTA). The RAB will serve as a key mechanism to disseminate information about the IR Program and to ensure that various concerns about environmental restoration from the diverse interests within the community are heard. The RAB acts as a forum to discuss, exchange, and disseminate information regarding cleanup between NAVSTA, regulatory agencies, and the community, and it acts to foster partnership among the community and government. It provides an opportunity for the public to participate in the NAVSTA cleanup process and to provide input to decision makers. All RAB meetings will be open to the public.

NAVSTA has developed a Community Relations Plan that outlines the community involvement program. The RAB supplements the community involvement effort. This Mission Statement and Operating Procedures will be included in the next update of the Community Relations Plan, which is available at the public information repositories located at the Newport Public Library, the Middletown Free Library, and the Portsmouth Free Public Library Association.

2.0 MISSION STATEMENT and OPERATING PROCEDURES

2.1 BASIS and AUTHORITY for the MISSION STATEMENT and OPERATING PROCEDURES

The basis and authority for the Restoration Advisory Board Mission Statement and Operating Procedures are contained in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, particularly Sections 120(a), 120(f), and 121(f), and 10 U.S.C. 2705, enacted by Section 211 of SARA; the February 9, 1994 Department of the Navy memorandum entitled, "Establishment of Restoration Advisory Boards;" the April 11, 1994 Department of the Navy memorandum entitled "Restoration Advisory Board Workshop;" the October 18, 1994 Department of the Navy memorandum entitled "Establishment of Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs);" and the 5 December 1994 Department of the Navy memorandum entitled "Joint DOD/EPA Restoration Advisory Boards (RABS) Implementation Guidelines, September, 1994".

2.2 RAB COMMUNITY MEMBERSHIP and DUTIES

Membership of the RAB should be diverse and balanced and reflect a wide variety of concerns and interests in the community. RAB member participation ensures consistent involvement by the community in the cleanup process.

a. Members must reside in, own property in, or serve the interests of the

communities of either Newport, Middletown, Portsmouth or Jamestown.

b. Members shall serve without compensation. All expenses incident to travel and/or attendance at RAB meetings and related events, and for providing review and input on technical documents, shall be borne by the respective members or their organization.

c. RAB members are expected to attend all RAB meetings. If a member accumulates more than two consecutive absences without notifying either RAB co-chair (NAVSTA co-chair, Community co-chair), the RAB co-chairs may ask the member to resign.

d. RAB members will serve 2-year terms. Terms will be staggered to ensure that an essential core group is always participating on the RAB. Members may serve consecutive terms. Membership will be reviewed by the Membership Committee, which will report to the RAB. Names of prospective members will be drawn 23 months after establishment of the RAB to determine which RAB members will serve on the next RAB.

e. The RAB will make every effort to recruit members of the diverse community in terms of personal and/or professional expertise/experience, residents who are impacted/affected by the NAVSTA. Community members selected for RAB membership will reflect the unique mix of interest and concerns with the local community. It is envisioned that the RAB will be comprised of 20 members, with diverse representation of individuals from the local community.

f. Applicants for RAB membership may apply at any time; new applicants will always be considered. Application will be reviewed by a selection panel made up of RAB members. Applicants will be placed into nomination by the selection panel. Open nominations will take place every two years or as needed. Nominations are approved by a simple majority vote of the RAB members present at the meeting designated for nominee approval.

g. In accordance with DON policy and guidance, representatives from the Environmental Protection Agency and state regulatory agencies will serve on the RAB. Responsibilities include attending RAB meeting; serving as an information, referral, and resource bank regarding cleanup; ensuring that federal and state environmental standards and regulatory issues are identified and addressed; and assisting in the education and training of RAB members.

h. In accordance with DON policy, a representative from NORTHERN DIVISION will serve on the RAB. NORTHERN DIVISION assists in managing a variety of IR Program activities for NAVSTA. Responsibilities of the NORTHERN DIVISION representative include attending RAB meetings; serving as an information, referral, and resource bank regarding cleanup issues; assisting in educating and training RAB members; and providing administrative support as requested by the NAVSTA co-chair.

i. Members will review and comment on technical documents and plans associated with the ongoing environmental investigations and cleanup activities of the IR Program at NAVSTA. RAB members will be informed of the public comment periods pertaining to specific IR Program documents and actions.

j. To facilitate the exchange of information and/or concerns between the

community and the RAB, members are expected to serve as a liaison to local community members and interested groups.

k. Members unable to continue to fully participate shall submit their resignation in writing to either of the RAB co-chairs.

l. If the majority of RAB members determines that a member is not performing his or her duties (has unexcused absences, willfully disturbs the orderly conduct of meetings, or performs functions that could cause a conflict of interest, etc.) that member may be asked to resign.

2.3 RAB STRUCTURE

RAB leadership is a joint responsibility.

a. The RAB will be co-chaired by a representative from NAVSTA designated by the Commanding Officer and by a community member elected by the community membership of the RAB (Community co-chair). The responsibility for presiding over each meeting will alternate between the co-chairs.

b. The community co-chair will be elected by a majority vote of the community members of the RAB. The RAB Community co-chair term will run for 1 year. A co-chair may serve more than one term, if elected by the RAB community members.

c. The Community co-chair may be removed as a co-chair if it is determined that the co-chair is unable to perform required duties, is ineffective, or is detrimental to the RAB. Community co-chair removal is initiated by a majority vote of the RAB Community members. The NAVSTA co-chair must be present at such a meeting.

d. Duties of the Community co-chair include but are not limited to ensuring membership participation in an open and constructive manner; ensuring that community issues and concerns related to cleanup are brought to the table; coordinating, preparing and distributing the meeting agenda with the NAVSTA co-chair; assisting in the dissemination of information; and alternating chairing the meeting with the NAVSTA co-chair.

e. Duties of the NAVSTA co-chair include but are not limited to the same duties as the community co-chair, as well as ensuring adequate administrative support to the RAB; developing and maintaining attendance records; ensuring adequate creation, distribution to RAB members, and retention of all pertinent documents; ensuring that NAVSTA considers and responds to comments made at RAB meetings; providing relevant policies and guidance documents to enhance operation of the RAB; referring questions and concerns regarding environmental issues that are not part of the IR program, as well as non-cleanup issues, to the appropriate officials; publicizing all RAB meetings to the community; and maintaining the information repositories.

f. The NAVSTA co-chair will work with the Community co-chair and the RAB members to establish a process for public review and comment on documents, plans, and other pertinent information. The co-chairs will ensure that a process is in place so that advice and comments from individual RAB members on cleanup issues are forwarded to the proper officials.

g. The co-chairs will work together to review and distribute minutes from all

RAB meetings. Minutes will be available at the information repositories.

h. Sub-committees and/or steering committees may be formed in the RAB to assist with RAB member selection (selection panel), to facilitate participation, or to address specific issues or other items pertinent to the RAB. A committee may be formed and its members selected by a majority vote of the RAB membership at the meeting the issue of a committee is raised.

i. Although the RAB is not a decision-making body for the NAVSTA, the RAB will vote on administrative procedural issues by having a motion made and seconded. A simple majority vote will carry the issue. For voting purposes, a quorum of RAB members must be present. A quorum is made up of a simple majority of RAB members in good standing. All positions on issues of concern will be noted along with the majority position and will be presented in the RAB meeting minutes. When a controversy arises regarding procedural motions, the RAB will settle these with a simple majority vote.

j. The RAB will meet once a month on Wednesday evenings. More frequent meetings may be held if deemed necessary by the RAB or if events and issues dictate a need. The RAB will, as required, consider the use of a meeting facilitator (professional or volunteer) during sessions involving especially complex and/or controversial issues. Notification of RAB meetings will appear in the Newport Daily News.

k. RAB mailing lists will be updated on a regular basis.

l. All meeting minutes, agendas, and other materials pertinent to the RAB will be included in the information repositories.

2.4 EFFECTIVE DATE and AMENDMENTS

a. The effective date of this Mission Statement and Operating Procedures is the date the last signatory signs.

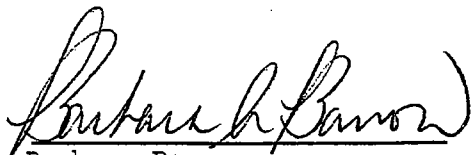
b. This Mission Statement and Operating Procedures may be amended by a majority vote of the RAB members. Amendments must be consistent with the statutes stated in section 2.1 (Basis and Authority for the Mission Statement and Operating Procedures)



David D. Dorocz
Navy Co-Chair

4-18-01

Date



Barbara Barrow
Community Co-Chair

4-16-01

Date

Member signatures are on the following page.

Community Members



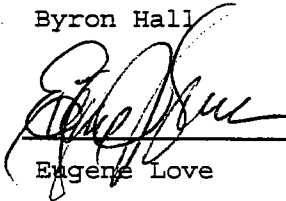
Kathy Abbass



David W. Brown

Paul M. Cormier

Byron Hall




Eugene Love

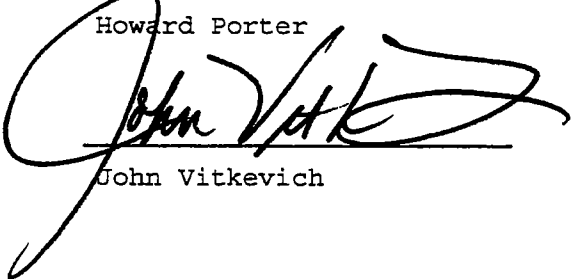
Elizabeth Mathinos



Edward Moitoza

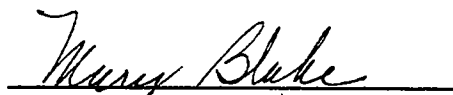


Howard Porter

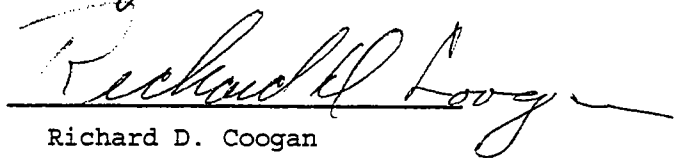


John Vitkevich

John Bernardo, III



Mary Blake



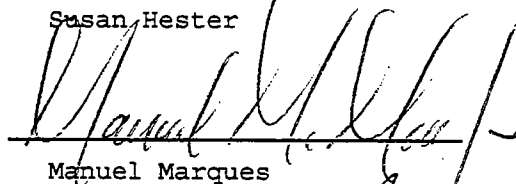
Richard D. Coogan



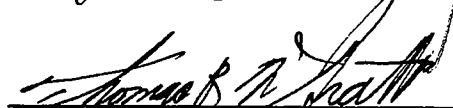
Thurston Gray



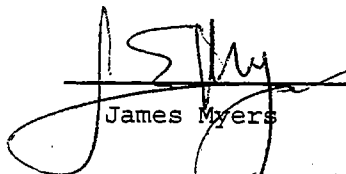
Susan Hester



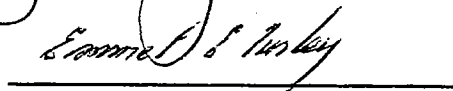
Manuel Marques



Thomas McGrath



James Myers

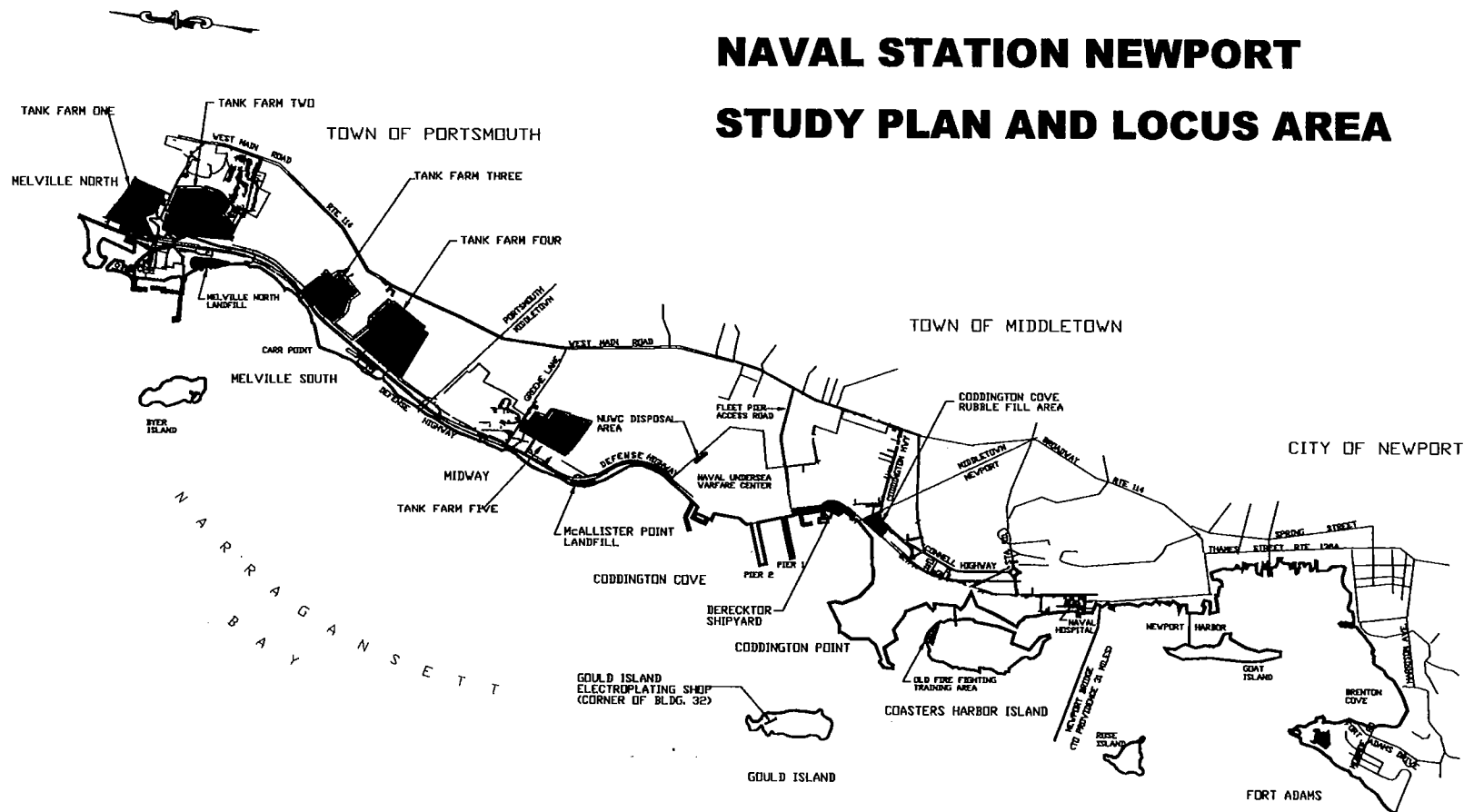


Emmet Turley



Claudette Weissinger

NAVAL STATION NEWPORT STUDY PLAN AND LOCUS AREA



LIST OF FREQUENTLY USED ACRONYMS:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (**CERCLA**)
 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (**DERA**)
 Environmental Protection Agency (**EPA**)
 Federal Facilities Agreement (**FFA**)

Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center (**NFESC**)
 Navy Installation Restoration Program (**N, IR**)
 National Priorities List (**NPL**)
 Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (**RIDEM**)
 Record of Decision (**ROD**)

Enclosure 5

Presented at Naval Station Newport
Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)
October 17, 2001
by
Mr. James Shafer of US Navy (EFANE)

Installation Restoration Sites

Naval Station Newport

Old Firefighting Training Area



- *Contaminants:* Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs), Metals, Dioxin, Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)
- *Total Cleanup Costs:* \$8.7 Million
- *Estimated Completion:* 2005
- Eel grass sediment results Jan 02
- *Next Step:* Revised FS March 2002

McAllister Point Landfill - Offshore



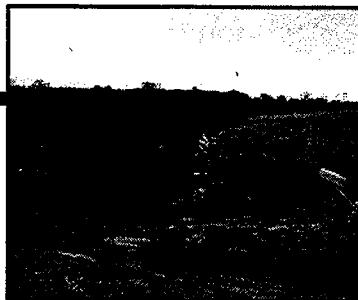
- *Contaminants:* Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), Metals, PAHs
- *Total Cleanup Costs:* \$15 Million
- *Estimated Completion:* 2004
- *Next Step:* Project Closeout Report Aug 2002/ Draft O&M Plan Spring 2002

McAllister Point Landfill - Onshore



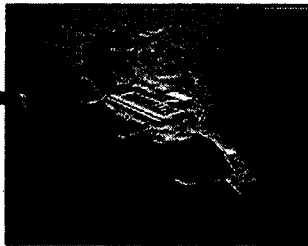
- *Contaminants:* PCBs, Metals, PAHs, TPH
- *Total Cleanup Costs:* \$12 Million
- *Remedy Completed:* 1996
- *Next Step:* Continue Long-Term Monitoring for Landfill Gas/ Groundwater until 2026
 - \$200K/year

Melville North Landfill



- *Contaminants:* Metals, PCB's, TPH
- *Total Cleanup Costs:* \$7 Million
- *Estimated Completion:* 2001
- *Next Step:* Need Approval on Closure Report (Submit Final Report Dec 01)

Gould Island



- *Contaminants:* Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), Semivolatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs), Metals, Cyanide, TPH, PCBs
- *Total Cleanup Costs:* \$4.3 Million
- *Estimated Completion:* 2009
- *Next Step:* Draft (RI) Work Plan January 2003
- TSCA PCB removal planned Spring 2002

Derecktor Shipyard



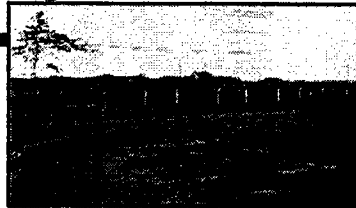
- Onshore:
 - *Contaminants:* VOCs, TPH, PCBs, Metals
 - *Total Cleanup Costs:* \$1Million
- Offshore:
 - *Contaminants:* Semi Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs), PCBs, Metals
 - *Total Cleanup Costs:* \$16.1 Million
- *Estimated Completion:* 2008
- *Next Step:* Draft Proposed Plan January 2004

NUSC Disposal Area



- *Contaminants:* Metals
- *Total Cleanup Costs:* \$4.8 Million
- *Estimated Completion:* 2010
- *Next Step:* Draft Site Inspection (SI)
March 2003

Coddington Cove Rubble Fill



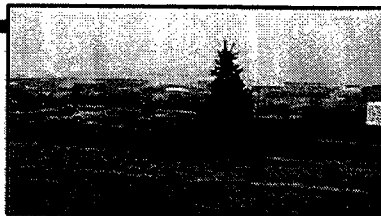
- *Contaminants:* Metals
- *Total Cleanup Costs:* \$2.8 Million
- *Estimated Completion:* 2009
- *Next Step:* Draft SI Work Plan June
2004

Tank Farm 1



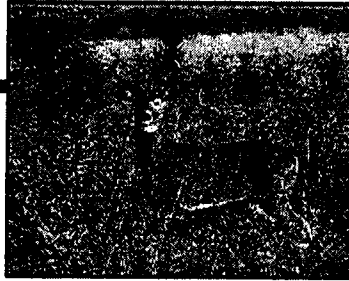
- *Contaminants:* PAHs, VOCs, Metals, TPH
- *Total Cleanup Costs:* \$1.4 Million
- *Estimated Completion:* 2012
- *Next Step:* Draft SI Work Plan February 2004

Tank Farm 2



- *Contaminants:* PAHs, VOCs, Metals, TPH
- *Total Cleanup Costs:* \$1.5 Million
- *Estimated Completion:* 2012
- *Next Step:* Draft SI Work Plan February 2004

Tank Farm 3



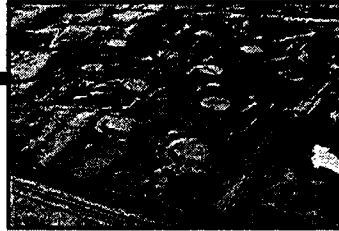
- *Contaminants:* PAHs, VOCs, Metals, TPH
- *Total Cleanup Costs:* \$1.3 Million
- *Estimated Completion:* 2012
- *Next Step:* Draft SI Work Plan February 2004

Tank Farm 4



- *Contaminants:* PAHs, VOCs, Metals, TPH
- *Total Cleanup Costs:* \$850k
- *Estimated Completion:* 2009
- *Next Step:* Draft RI Work Plan March 2004

Tank Farm 5



- *Contaminants:* PAHs, VOCs, Metals, TPH
- *Total Cleanup Costs:* \$850K
- *Estimated Completion:* 2009
- Round 4 Data submitted SEPT 2001
- *Next Step:* Revised Tech Memo-DEC 01



October 17, 2001

by

Mr. James Shafer of US Navy (EFANE)



- FY02 funded projects: PCBs at Gould Island(\$1.6mil), LTO/eel grass maintenance at McAllister(\$850K), PRAP for OFFTA(\$150K). UST projects = (\$920K)
- FY02 projects funded with FY01 funds:
CD Admin Record(\$100K), CD all data points(\$50K), McAllister O&M Plan On/Off Shore (\$225K), OFFTA FS eelgrass sediment sampling (\$175K), Data collection for Gould Island PCBs (\$750K)

Enclosure 7

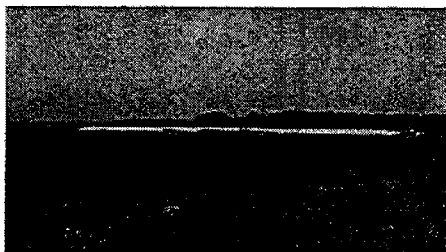
Presented at Naval Station Newport
Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)

October 17, 2001

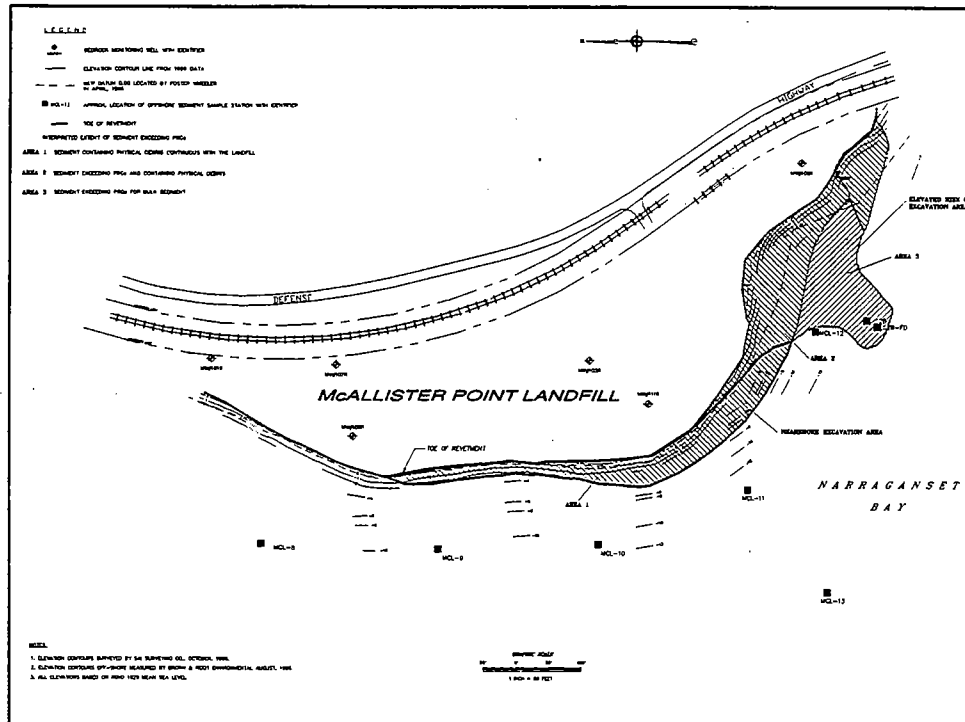
by

Mr. Dan Sullivan of Foster Wheeler

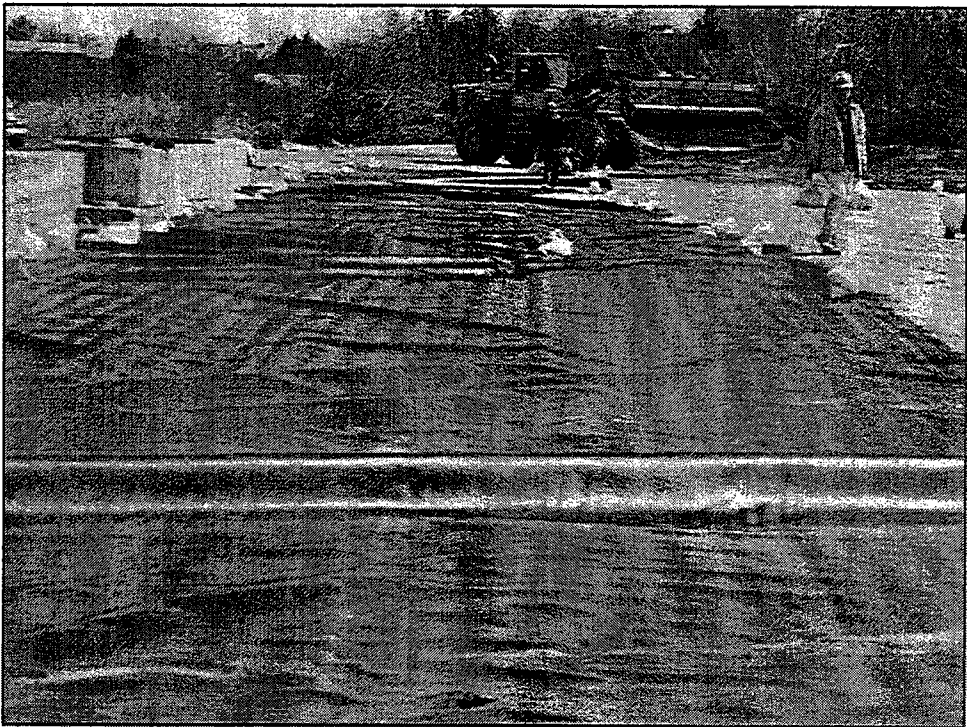
McAllister Point Dredging Operations

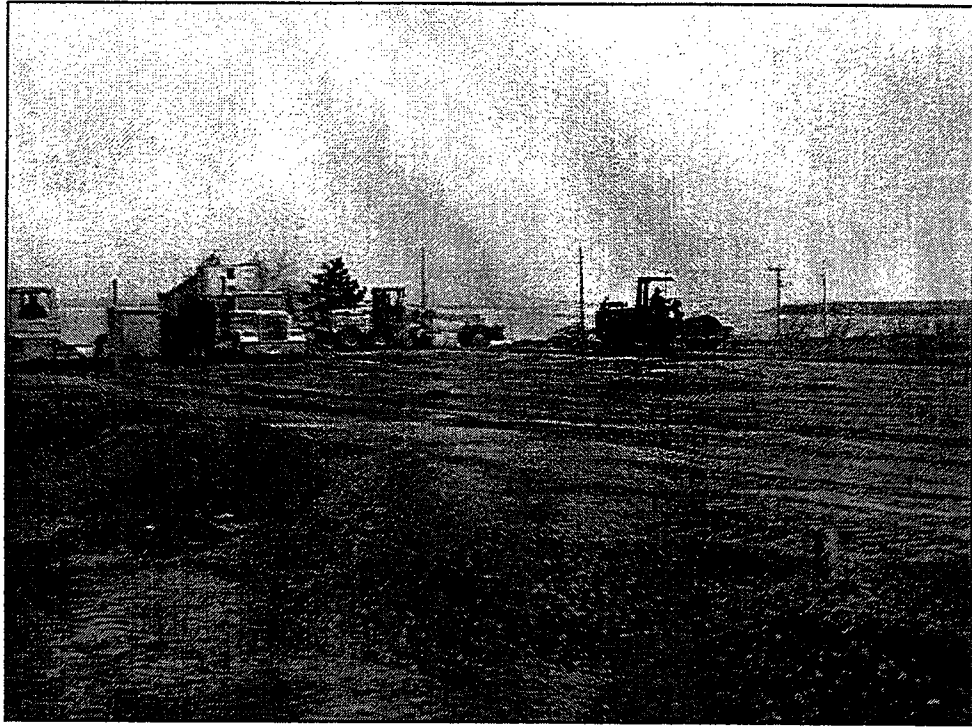


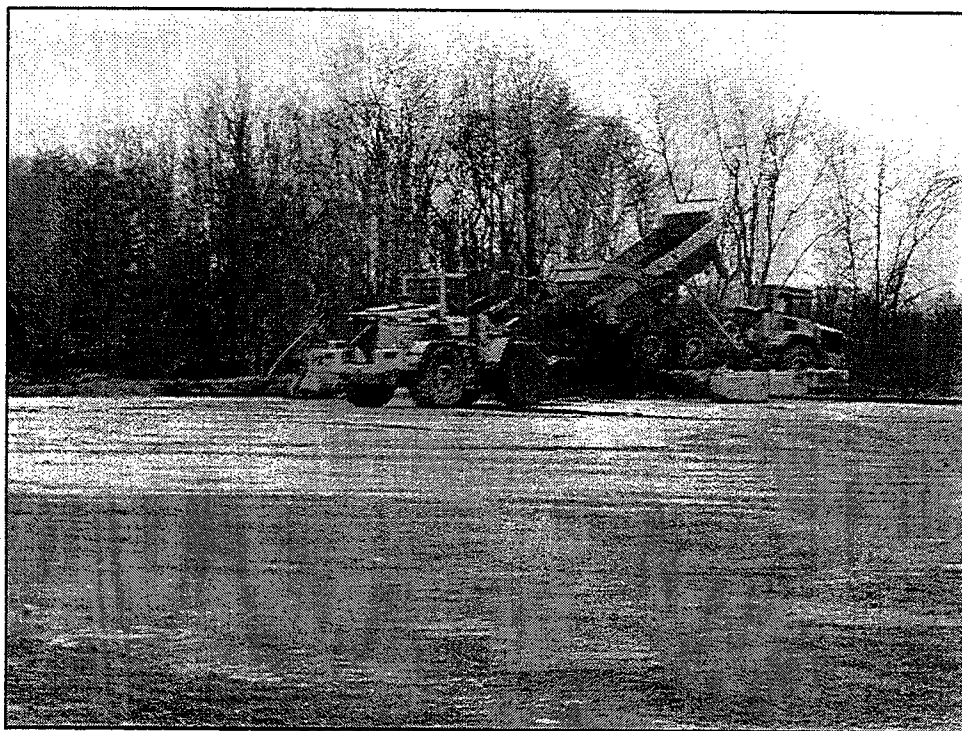
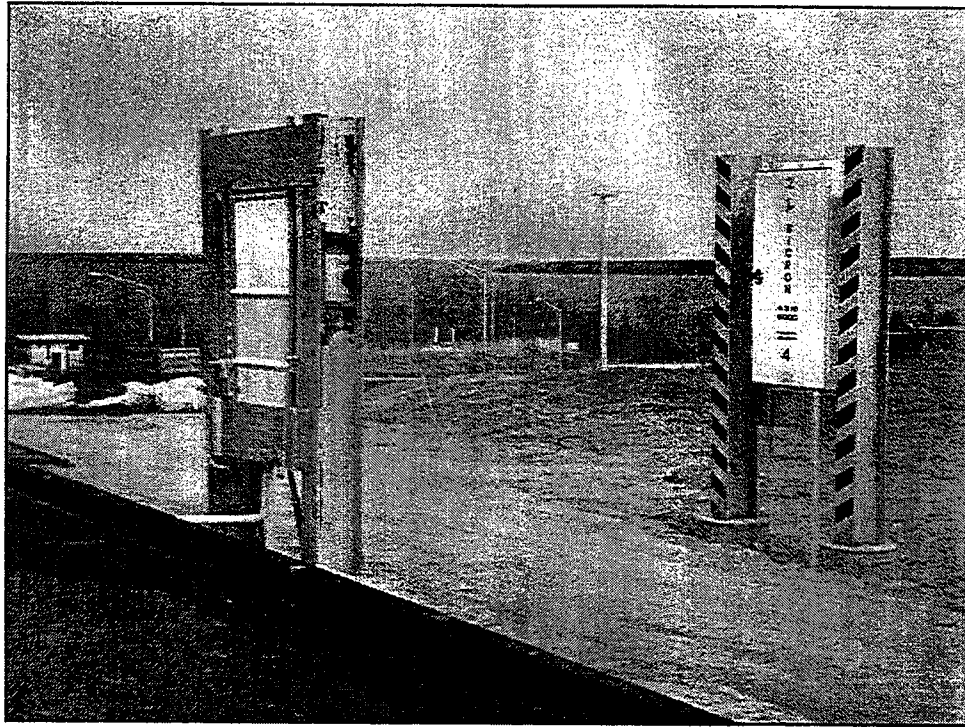
Foster Wheeler
Environmental
Corporation

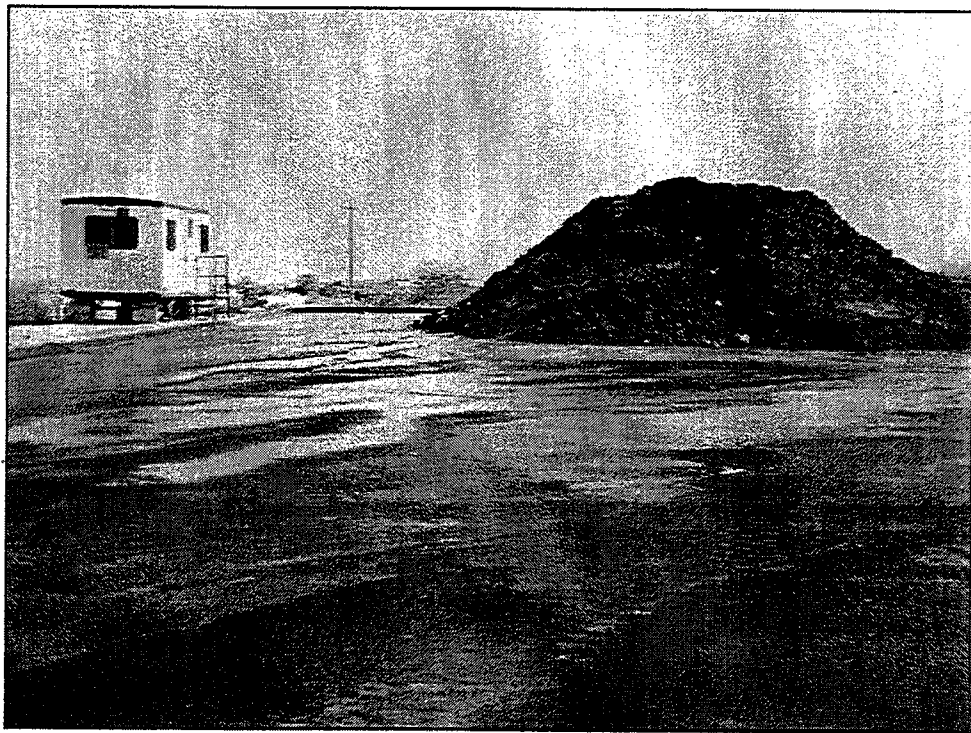


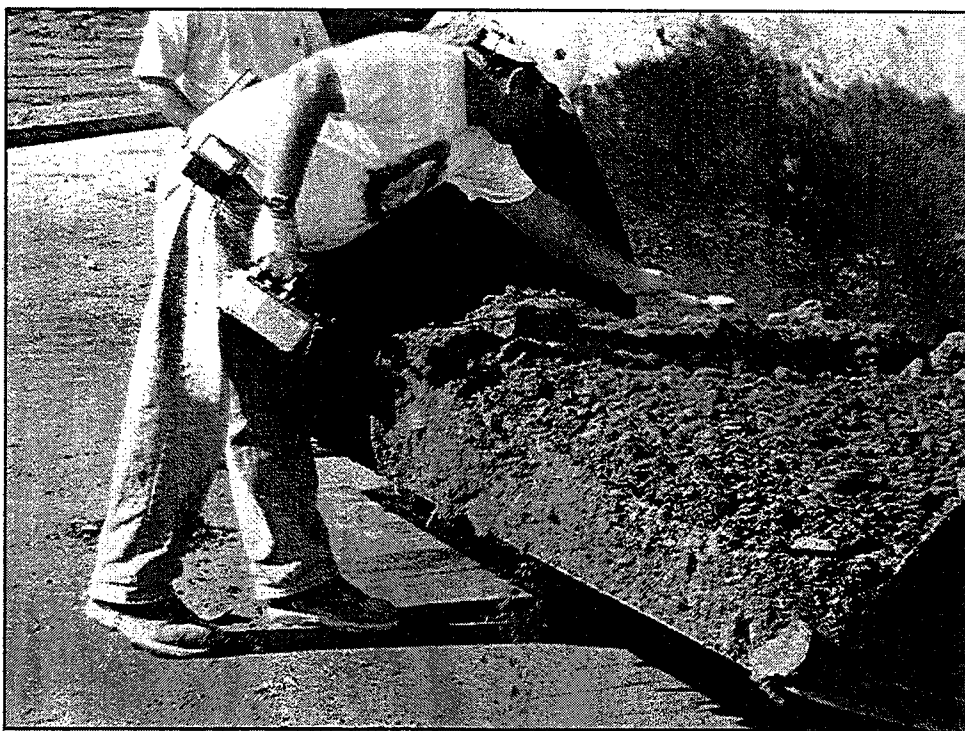
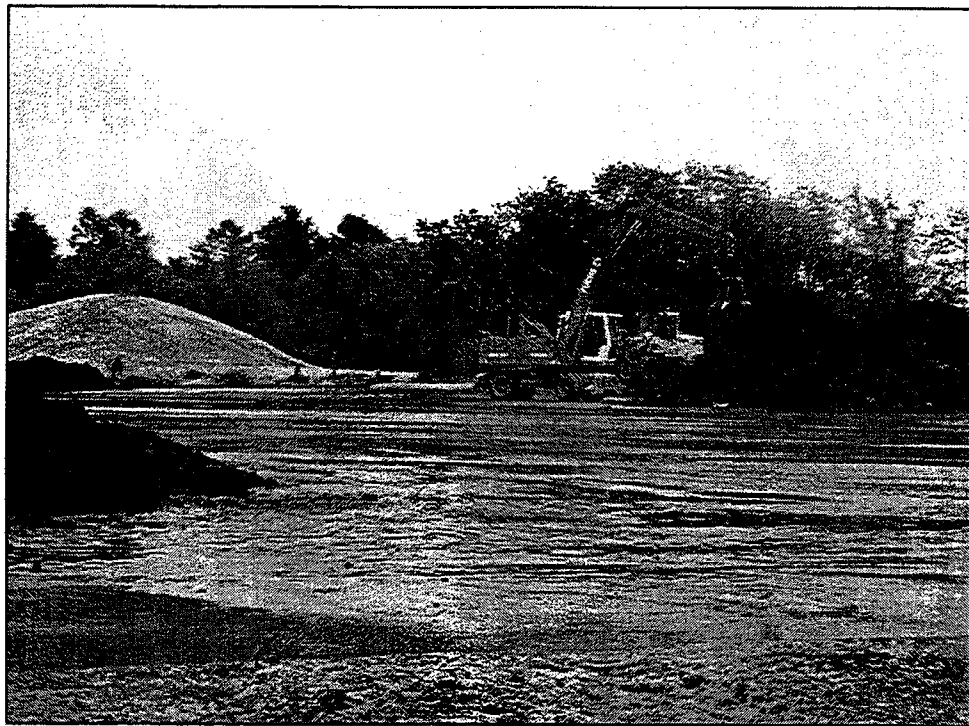
Material Handling Facility

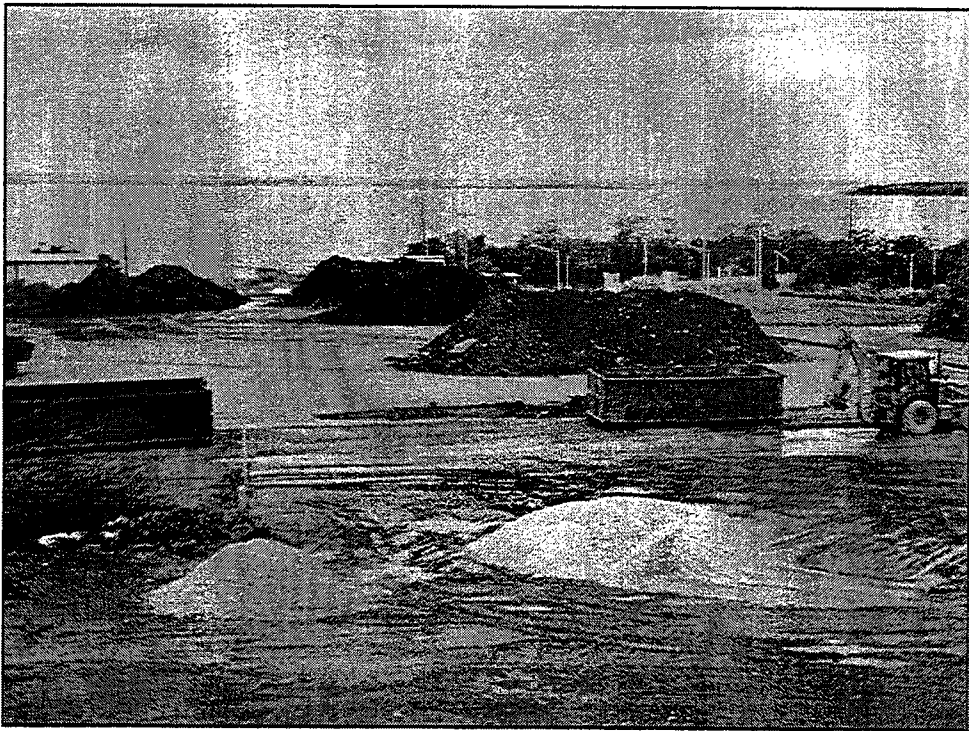
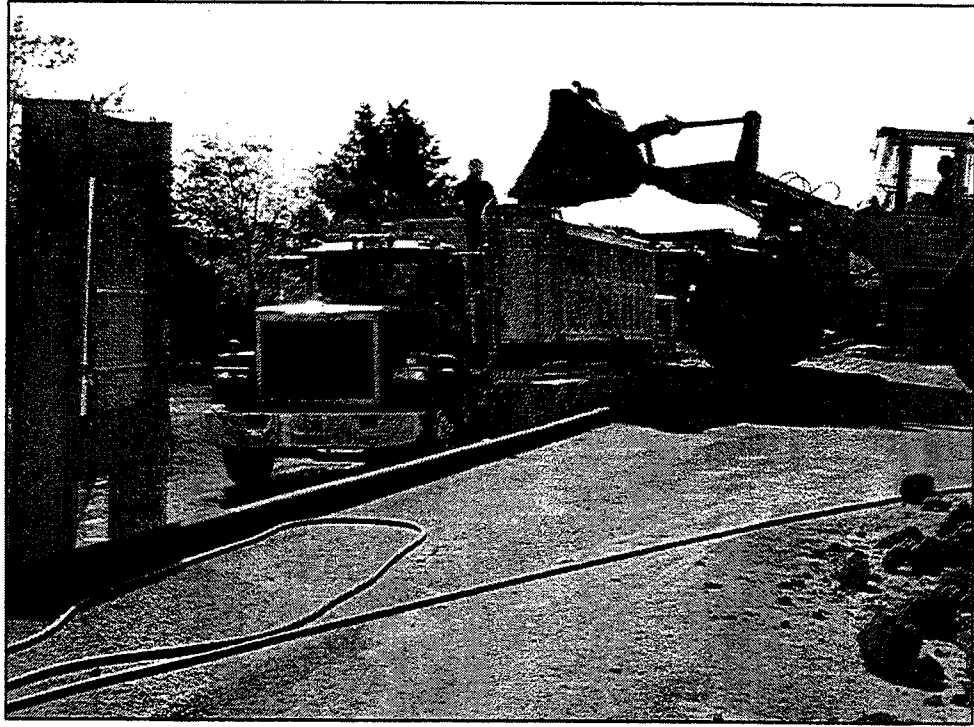






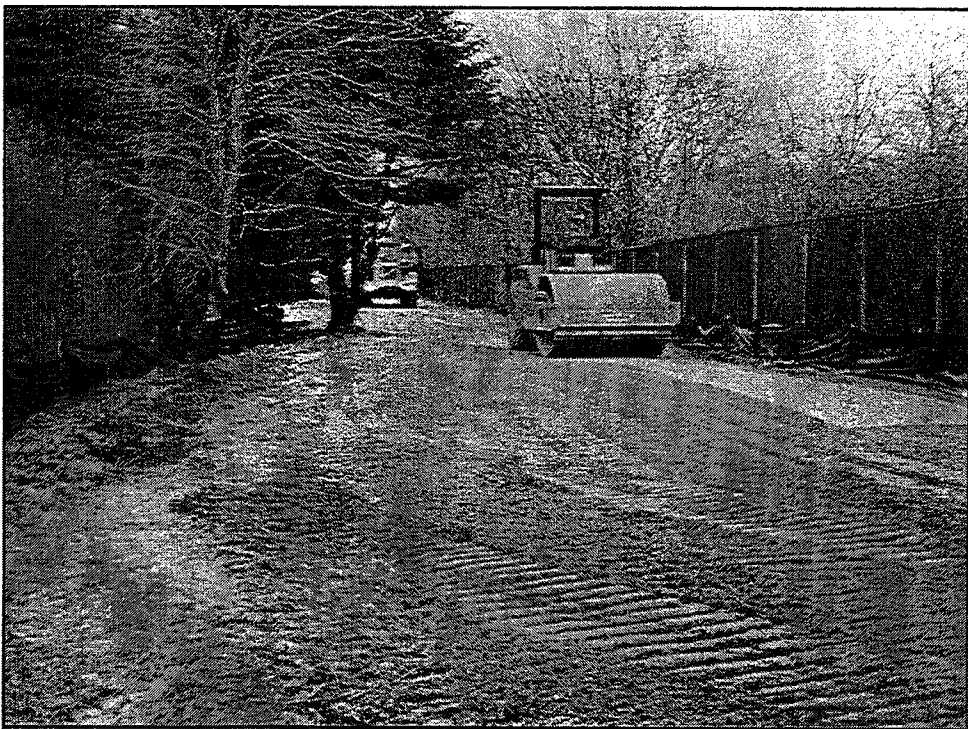






Haul Road Construction

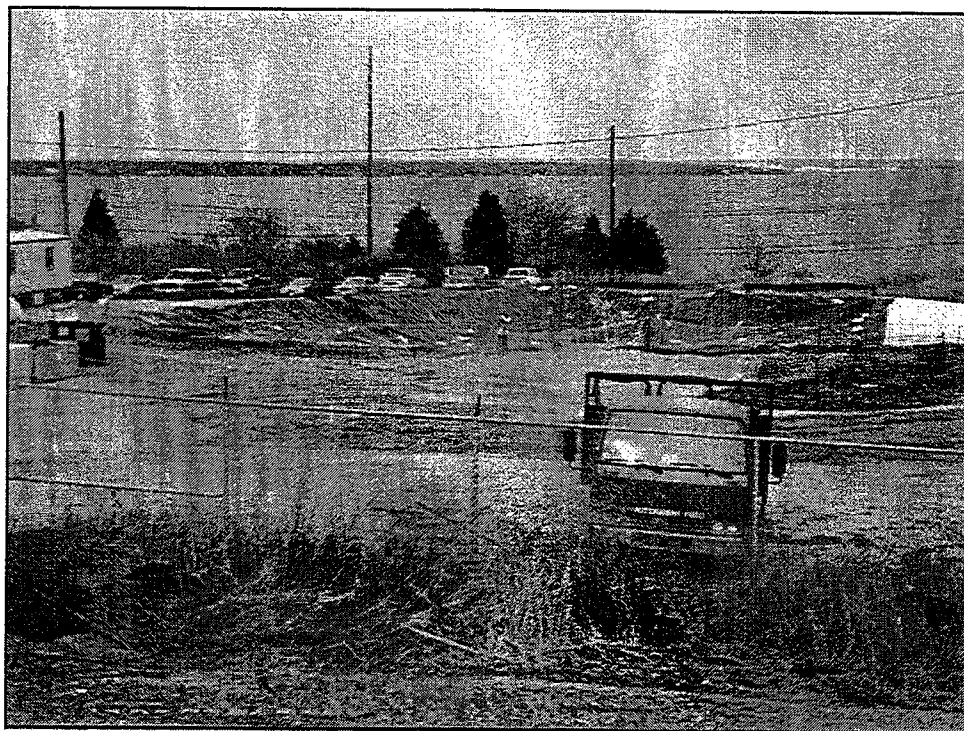


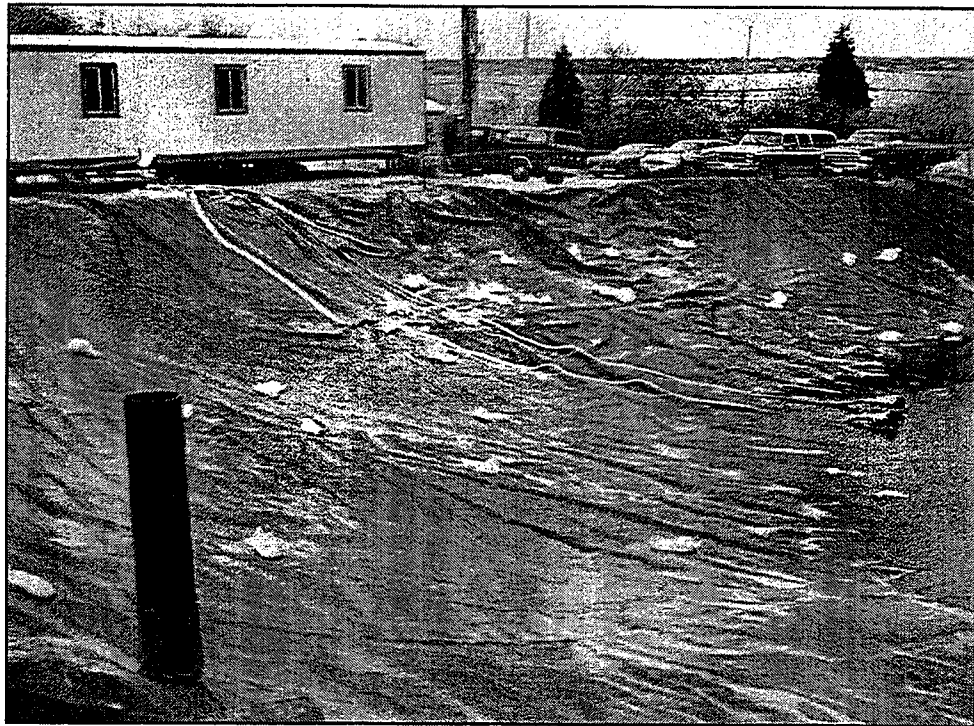




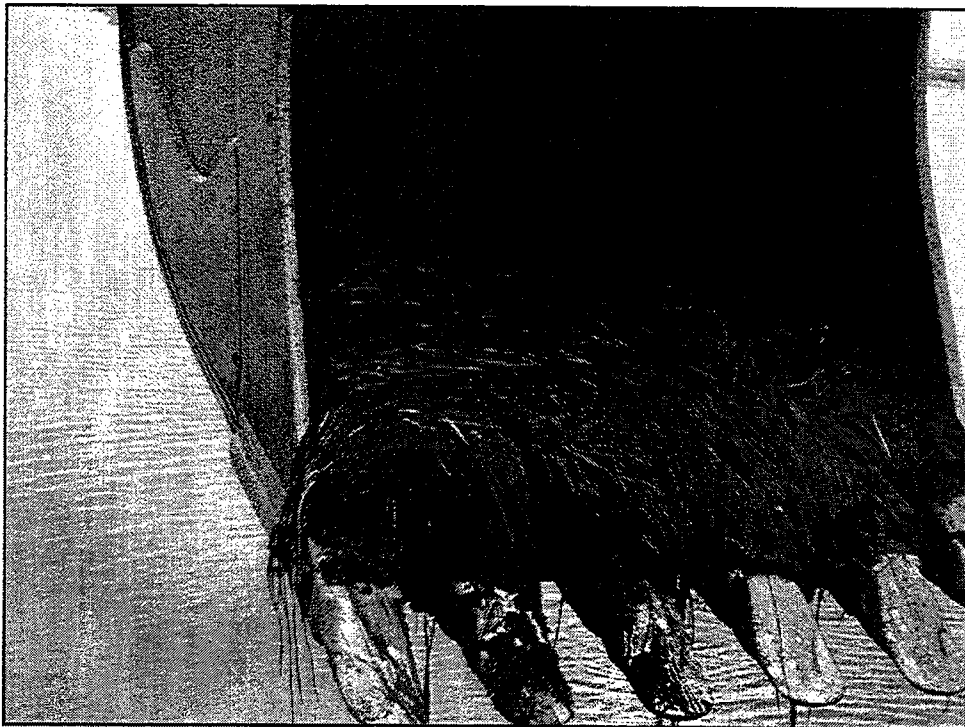
Water Containment Pond

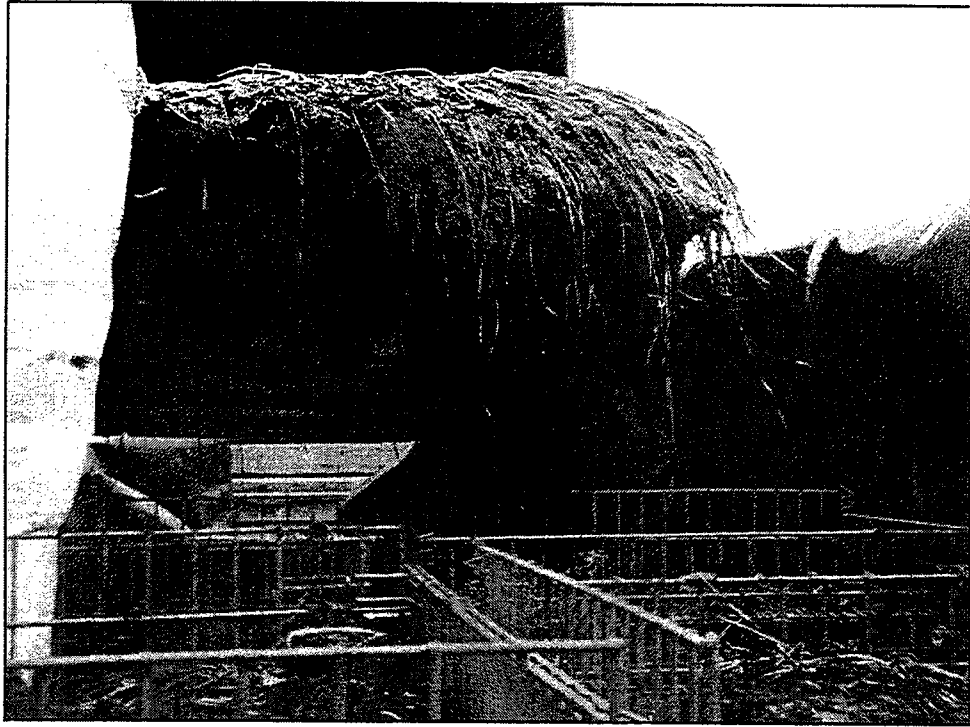


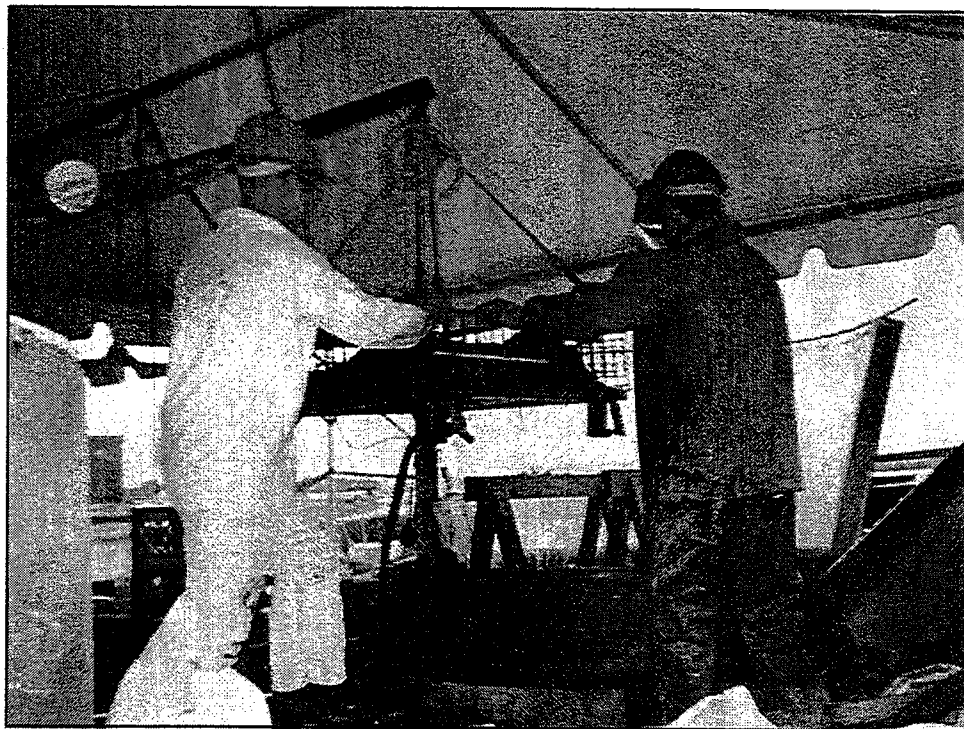
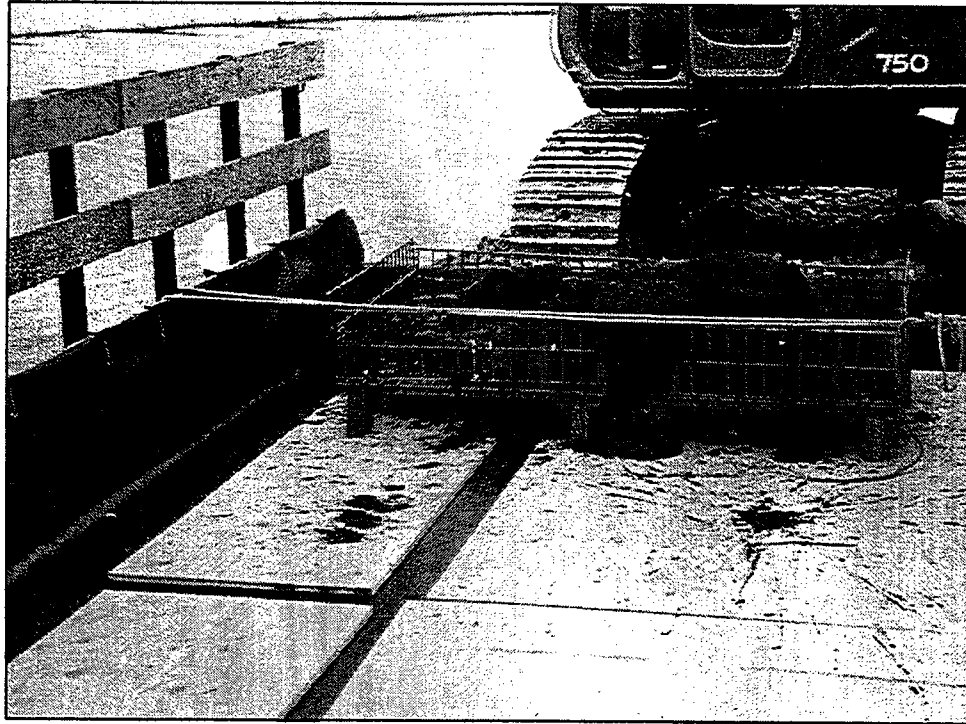


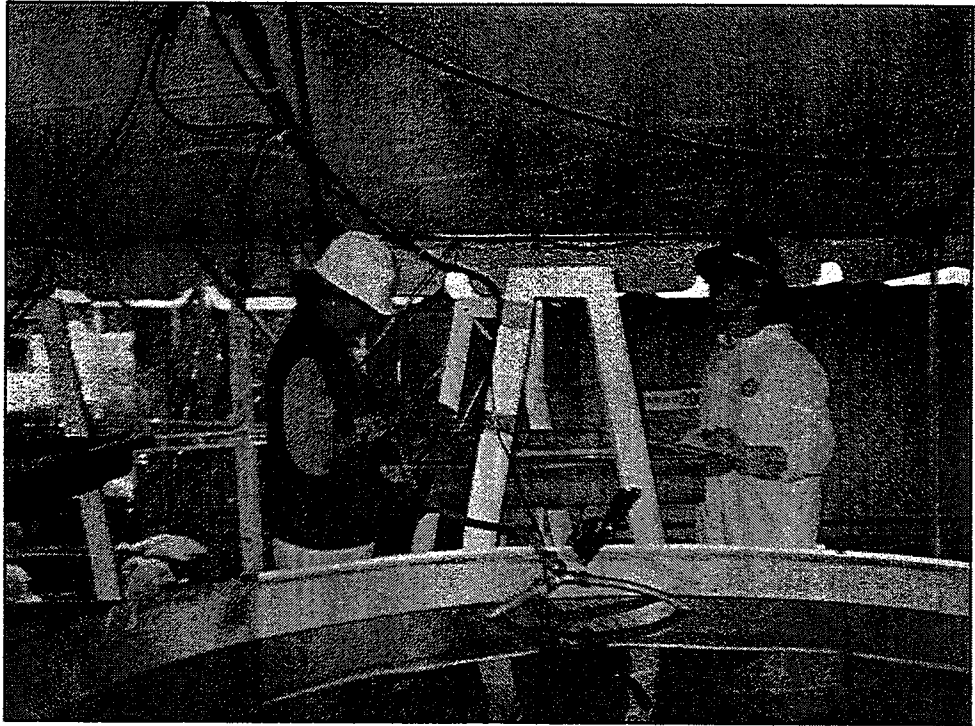


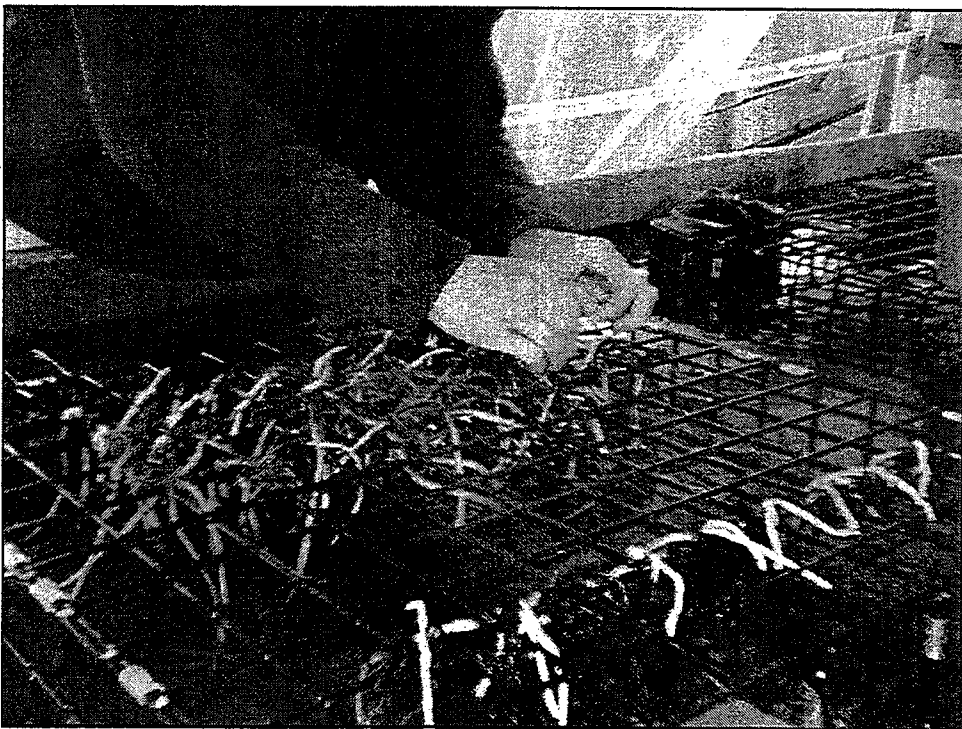
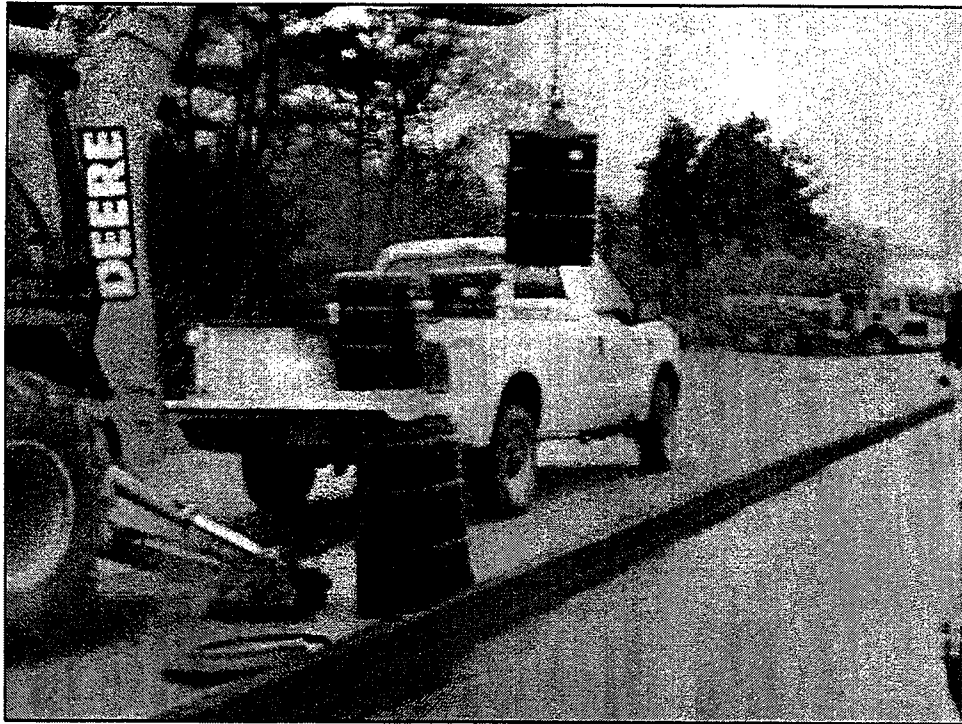
Eel Grass Transplanting

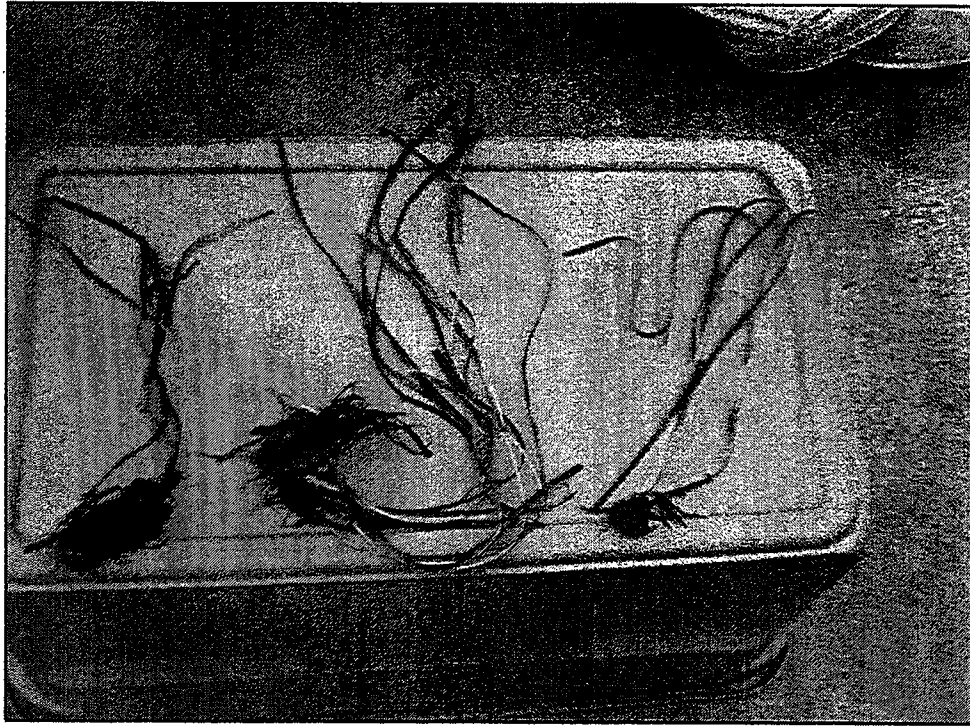




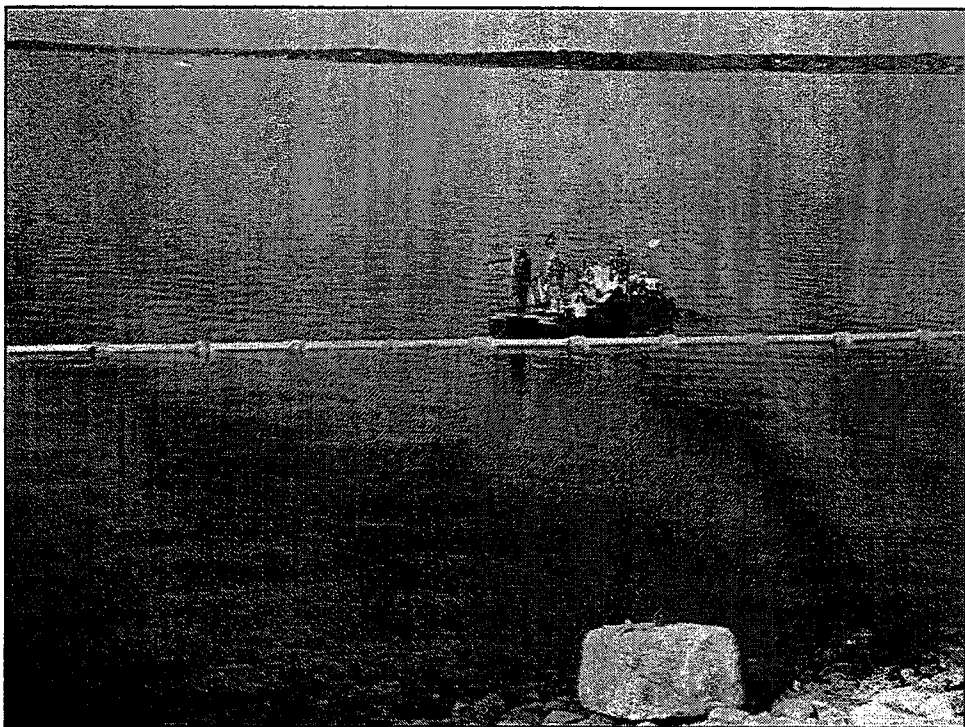
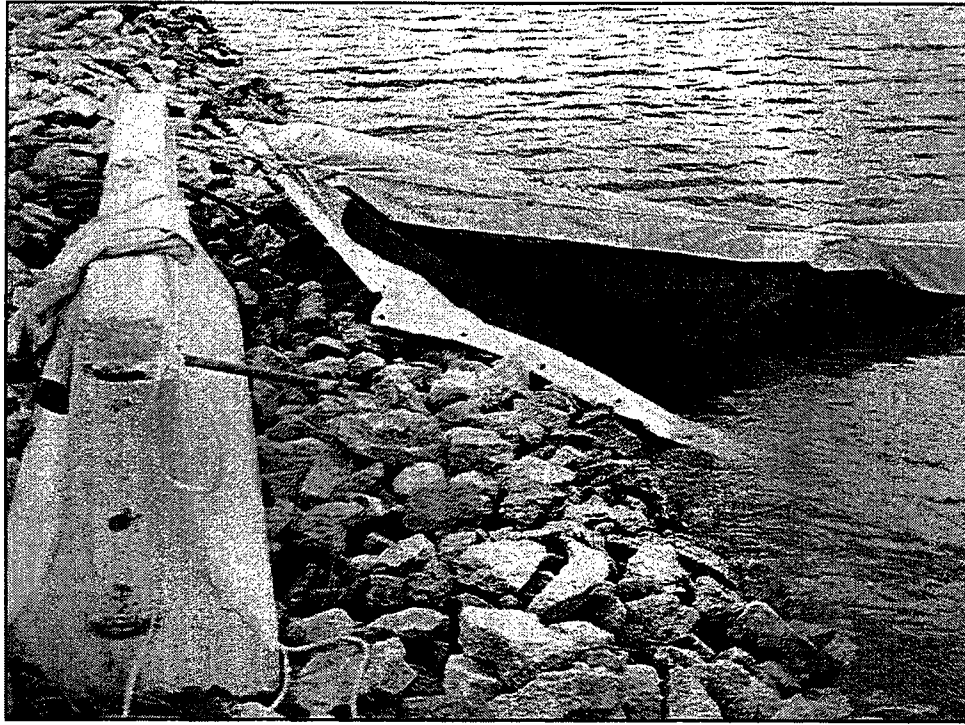


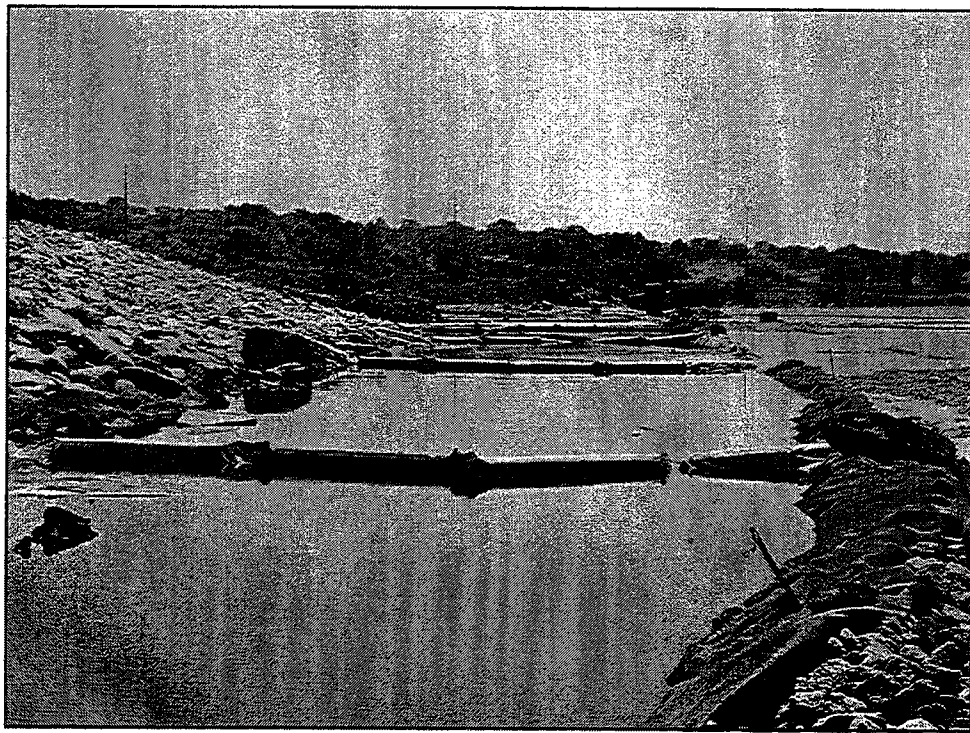
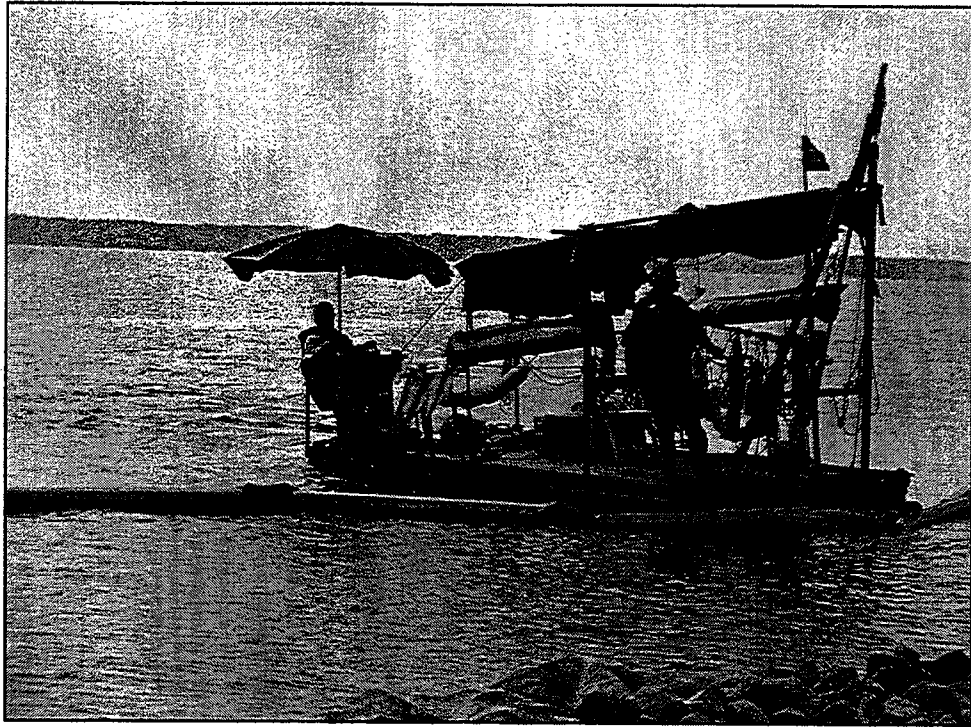




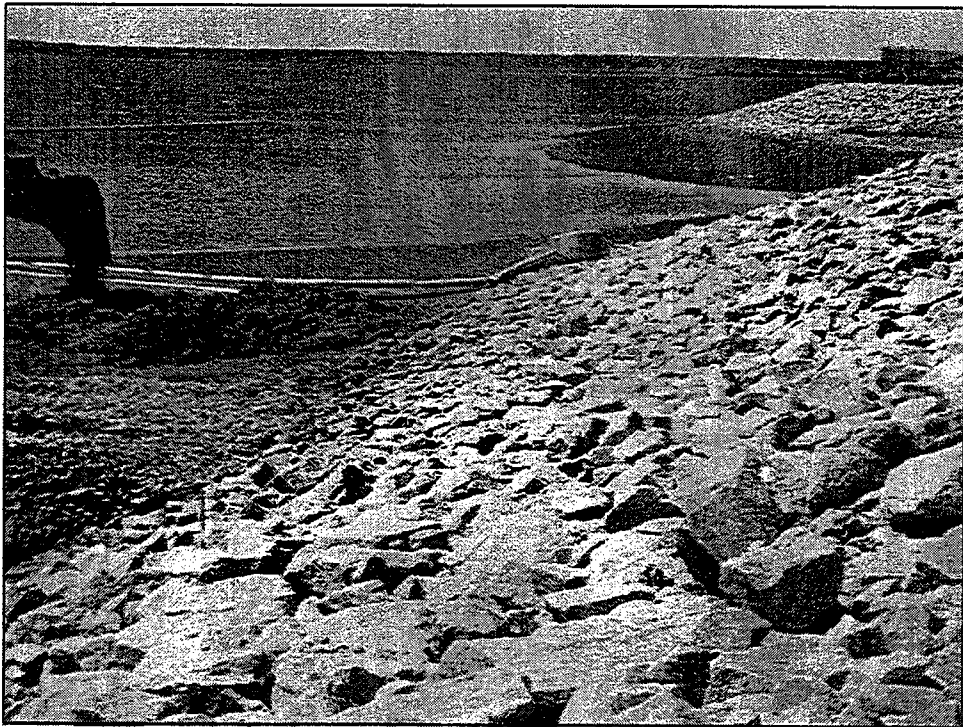


Turbidity Curtain

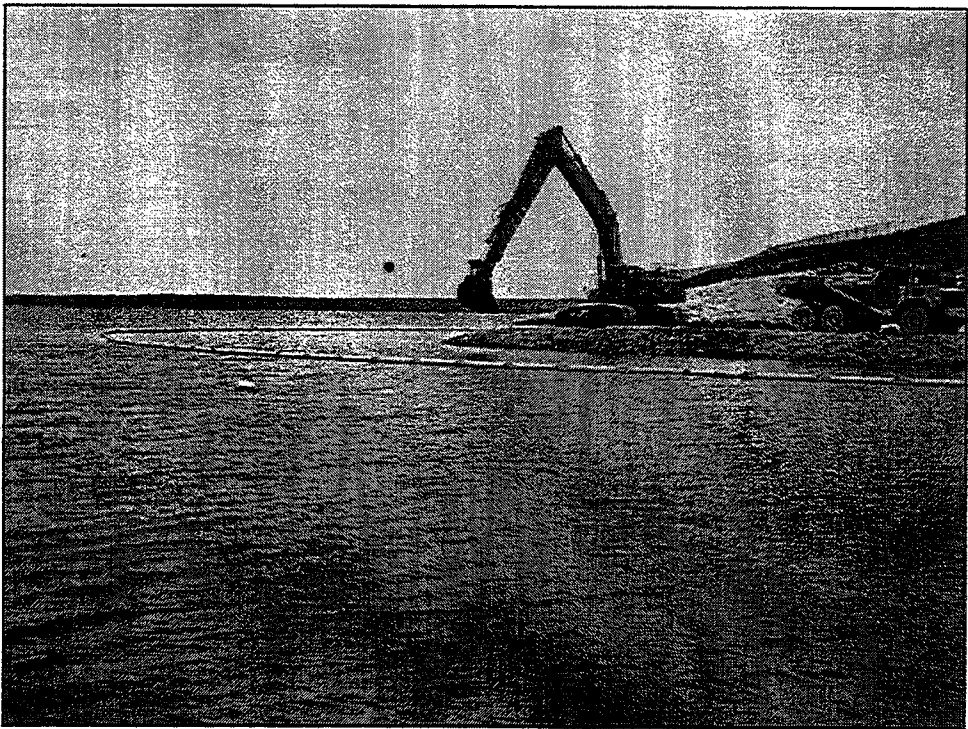
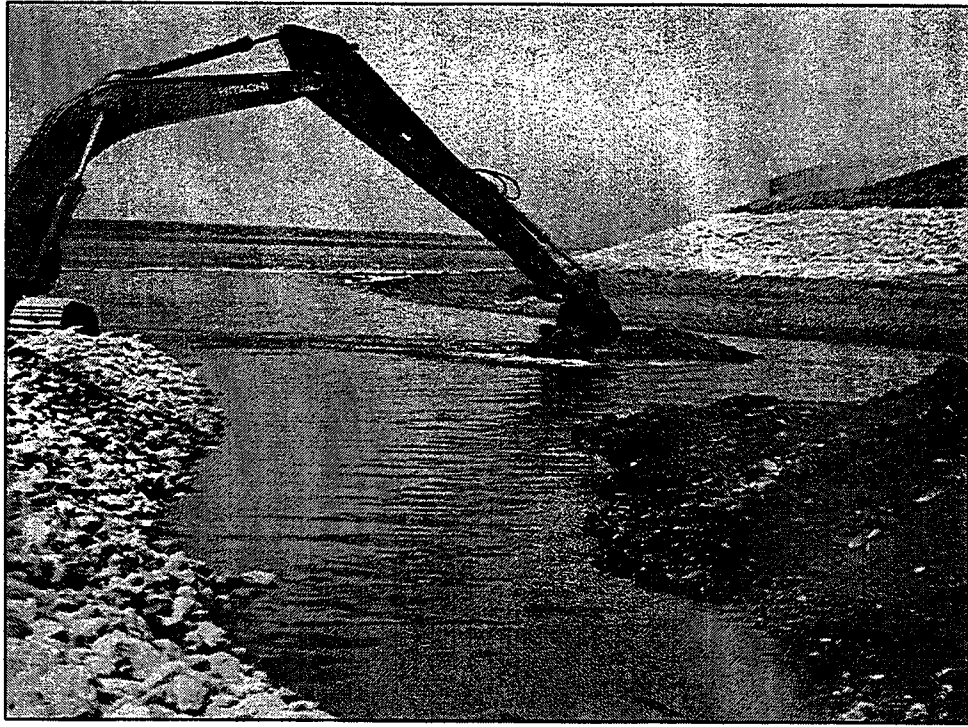


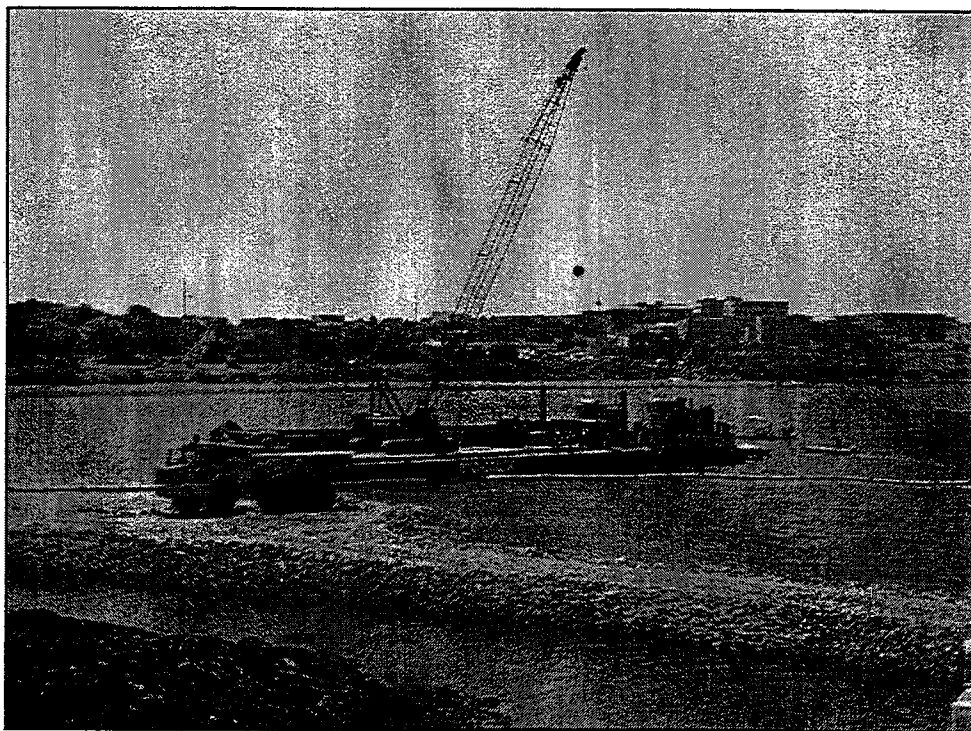
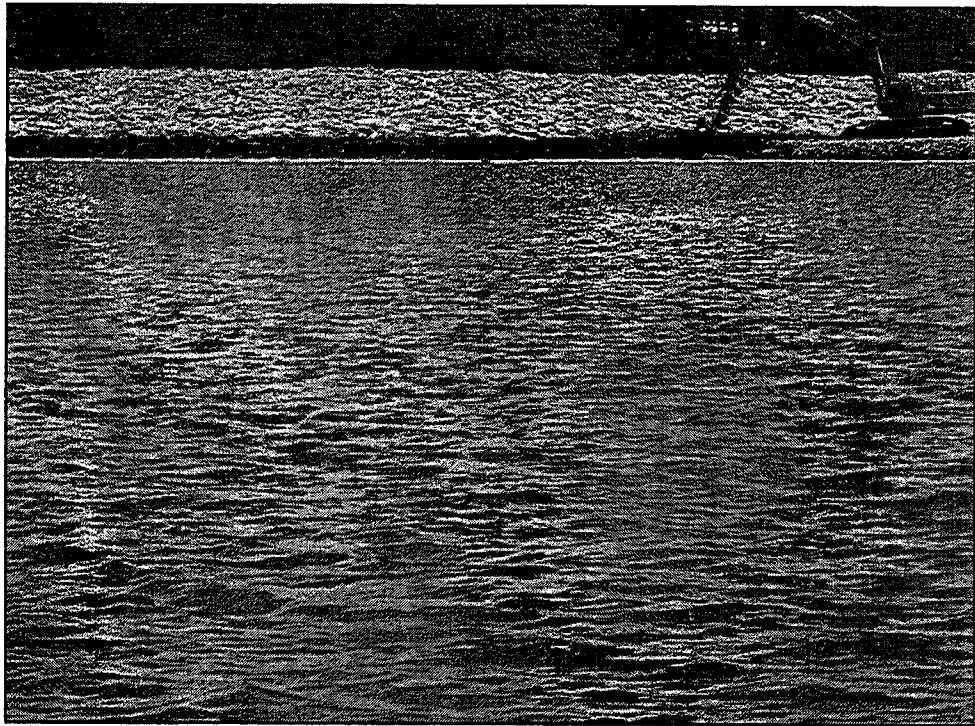


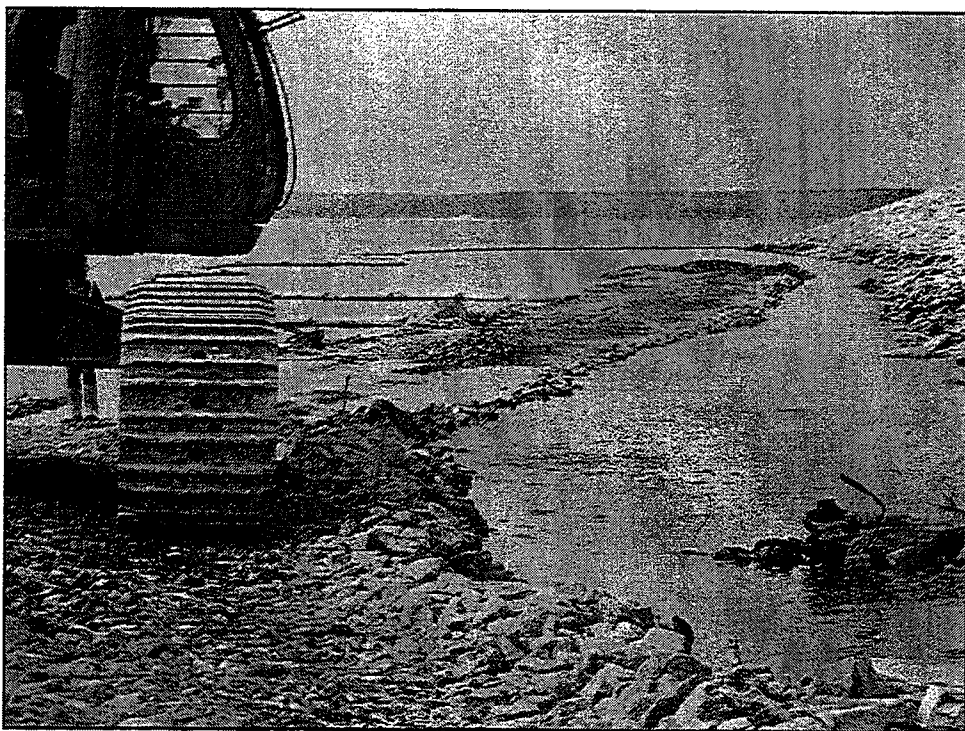
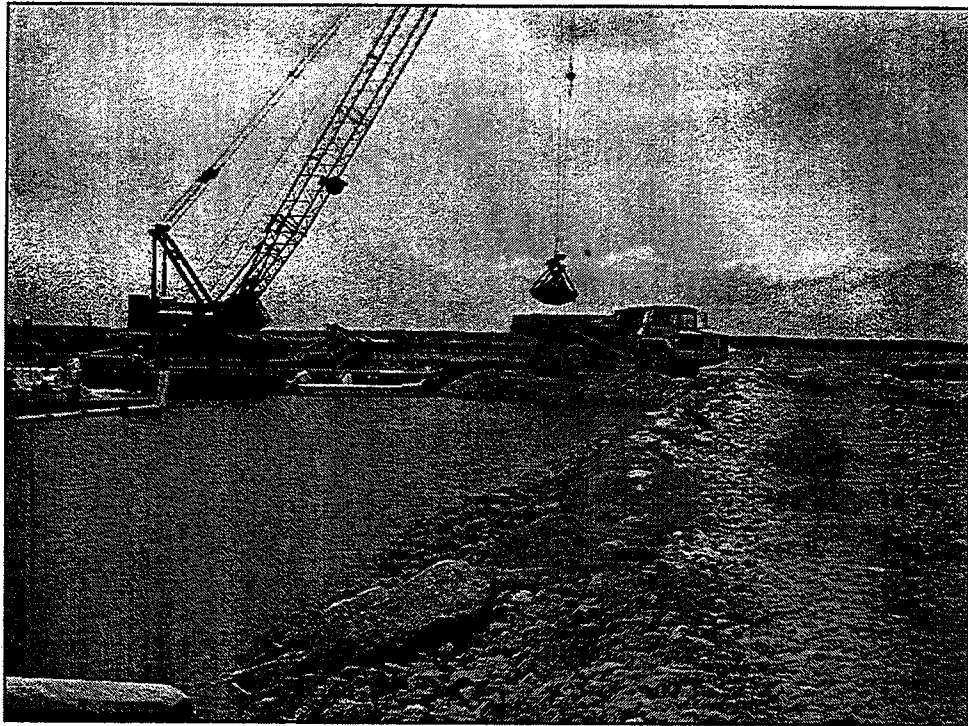
Dredging

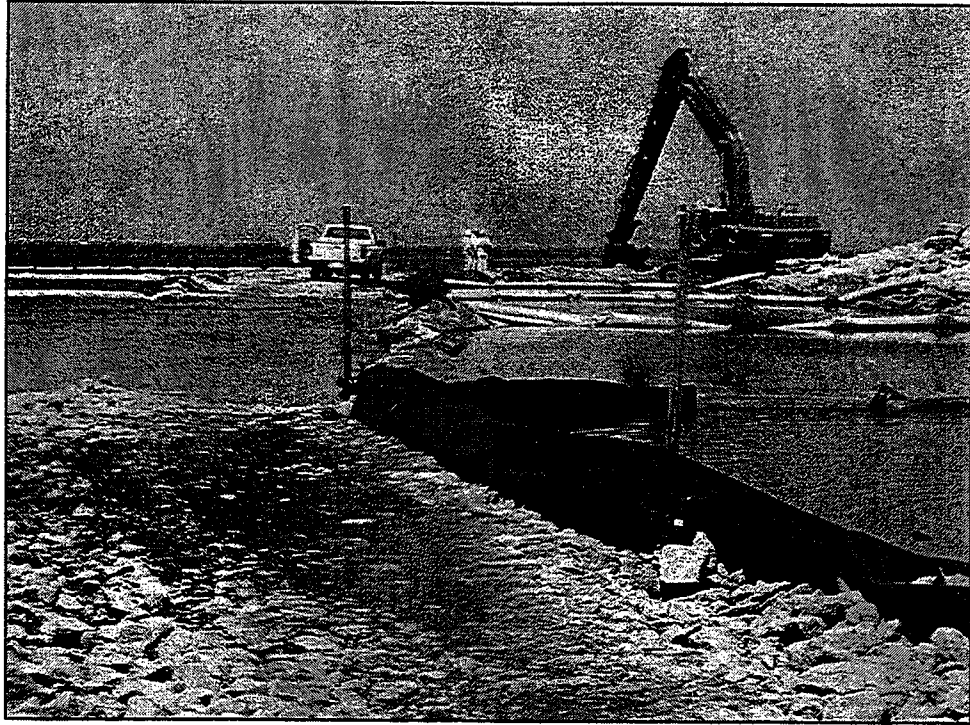




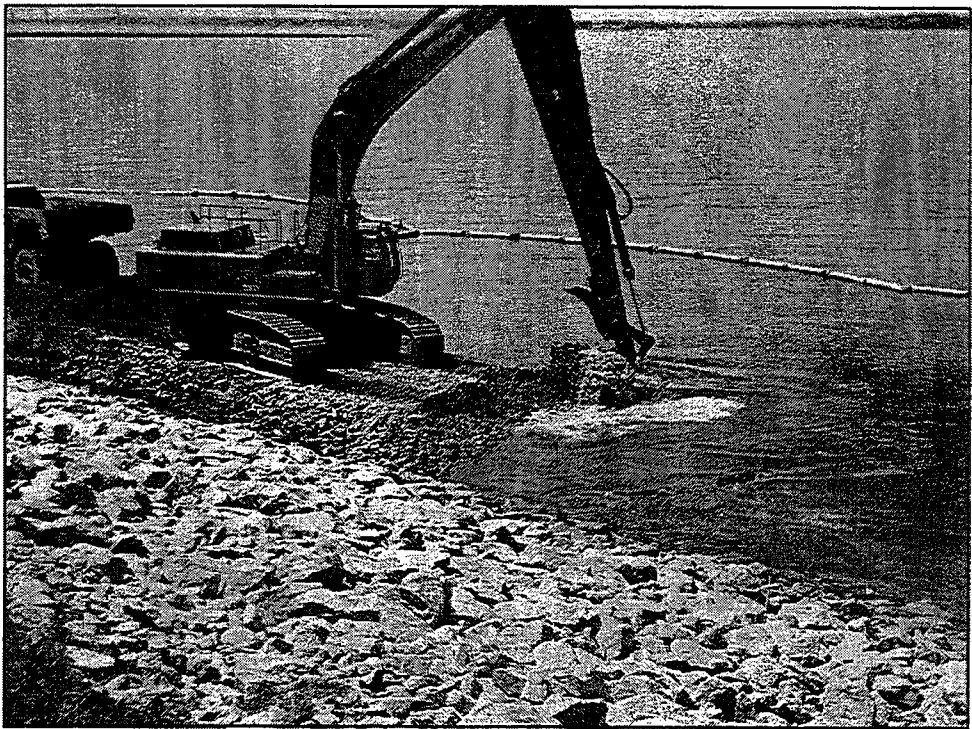
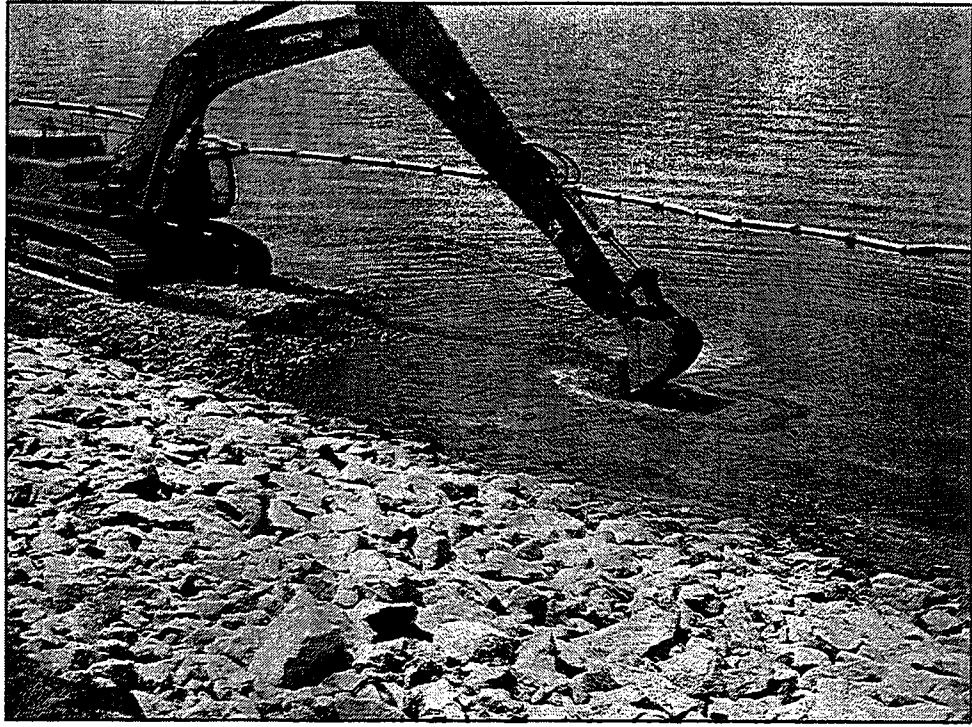


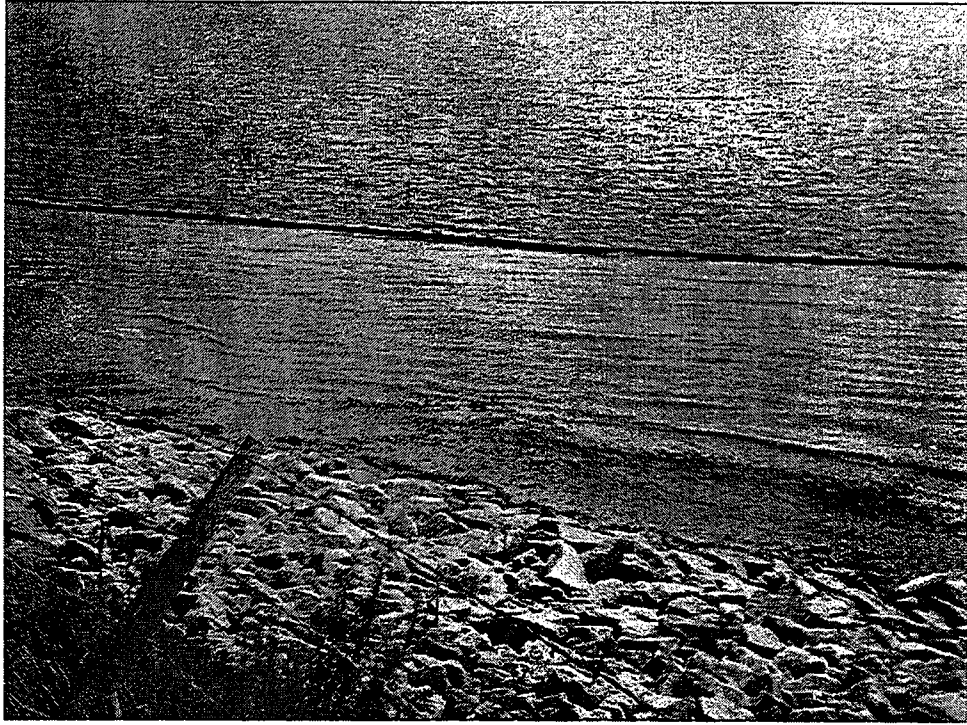


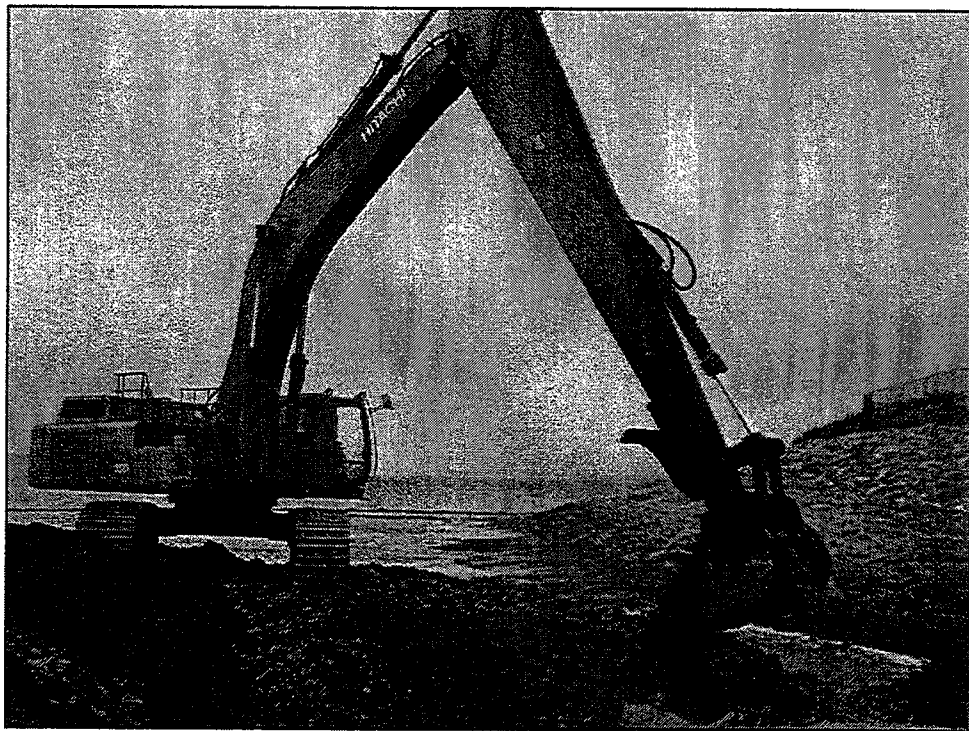


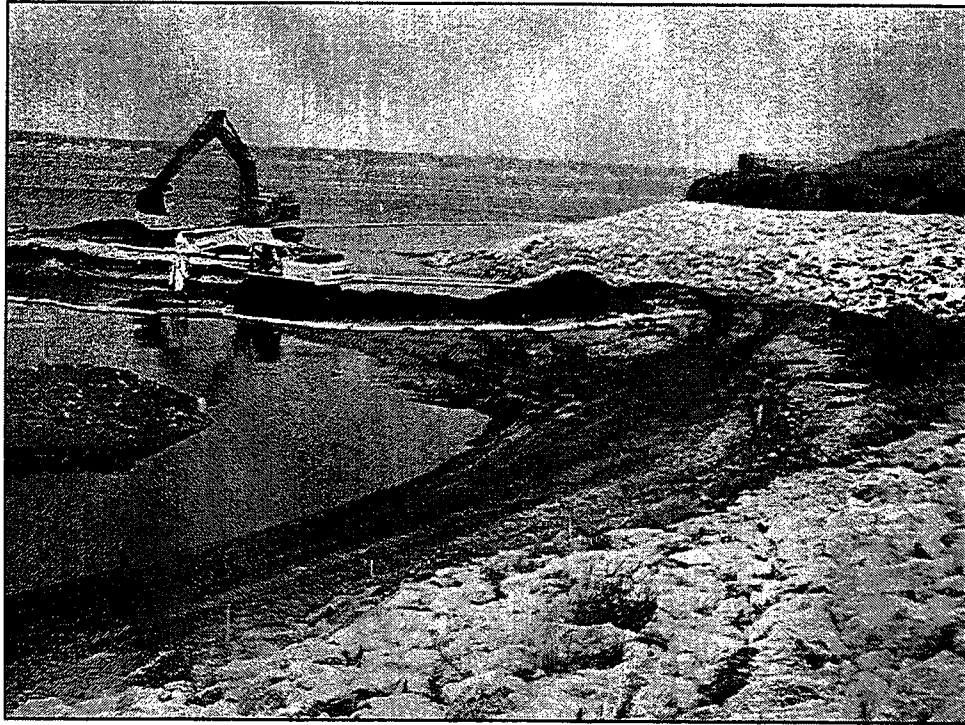






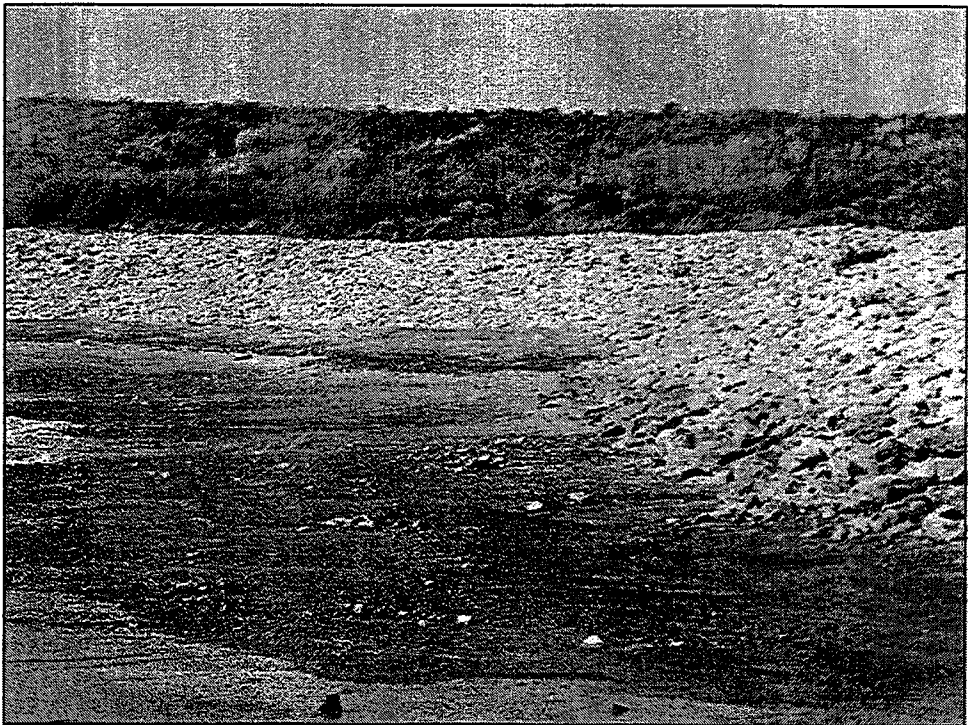


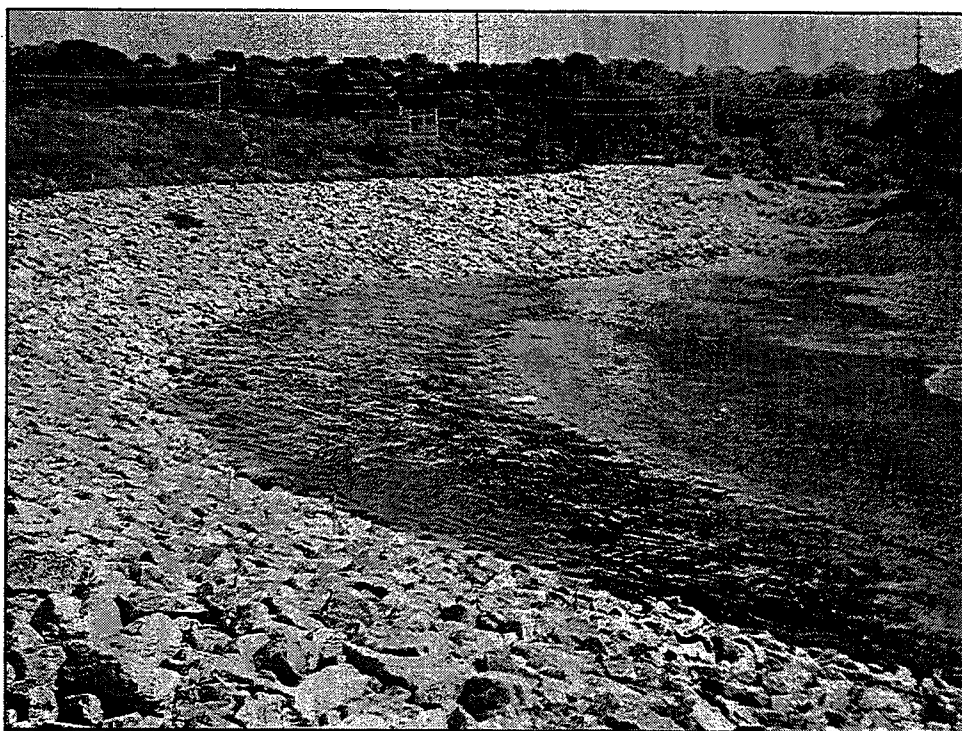




Shoreline Restoration







October 17,2001

Newport Restoration Advisory Board
Project committee Report
"Beneficial Use of Dredged Material"

Millions of yards of sediment are dredged each year in the harbors and rivers of the U.S. Recent attention has been given to dredging in local waters.

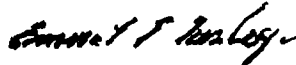
Much of the sediment can be used as a resource for beneficial purposes, construction fill, and land expansion to name a few.

The enclosed articles explain how when beneficial use is the least costly , environmentally appropriate option, it is 100% Federally funded. When the cost of beneficial use is not the least costly disposal option, a non-Federal sponsor is required to pay for the cost difference.

It would appear to be in the best interests of states that are planning to dredge to do studies to determine if the sediment may prove to be of beneficial use. It may provide a much-needed resource to get the proposal expedited and may provide chances to restore wildlife habitat as part of its benefits.

This is another interesting area of dredging to pursue.

Respectfully submitted by:



Emmet E. Turley, Chairperson

NOAA Coastal
Services Center

CASE STUDIES

O P I S
SOUTHEAST

Determining Site Suitability for Ocean Dredged Material Disposal Sites in North Carolina

[Background](#) | [ODMDS Designation](#) | [Deriving Feature
Information](#) | [Federal Agency Information](#)

Background

Millions of cubic yards of sediment are dredged each year from U.S. channels and ports in order to maintain navigation for national defense, commerce, and recreational use. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers makes use of approved Ocean Dredged Material Disposal Sites (ODMDS) when other beneficial use or upland disposal options for this dredged material are not feasible. As mandated by the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, the ocean disposal of dredged material must take place at sites designated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).



The site designation process requires that the Corps prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to evaluate the site based on environmental impacts, user conflicts, and economic issues. With the use of Ocean Planning Information System (OPIS) data sets, the Corps can complete a quick initial screening of large areas without prior fieldwork or an extensive literature search. In this way, more time and resources can be devoted to the examination of areas with a higher probability of success.

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Ocean Dredged Material Disposal Site (ODMDS) Designation

The Corps, Wilmington District is in the process of obtaining EPA approval for a new ODMDS. The proposed site would span a 12 square nautical mile area off the coast of Bald Head Island, North Carolina. This site, as with any potential site, must meet several qualifications before the Corps can even begin to consider it an option. It must not contain hardbottom habitat, cultural resources, protected areas, or artificial reefs, and it must be at least 3 miles offshore. This distance was selected in order to maintain both a safe distance from sensitive fishing grounds and an economically feasible proximity to dredging locations.

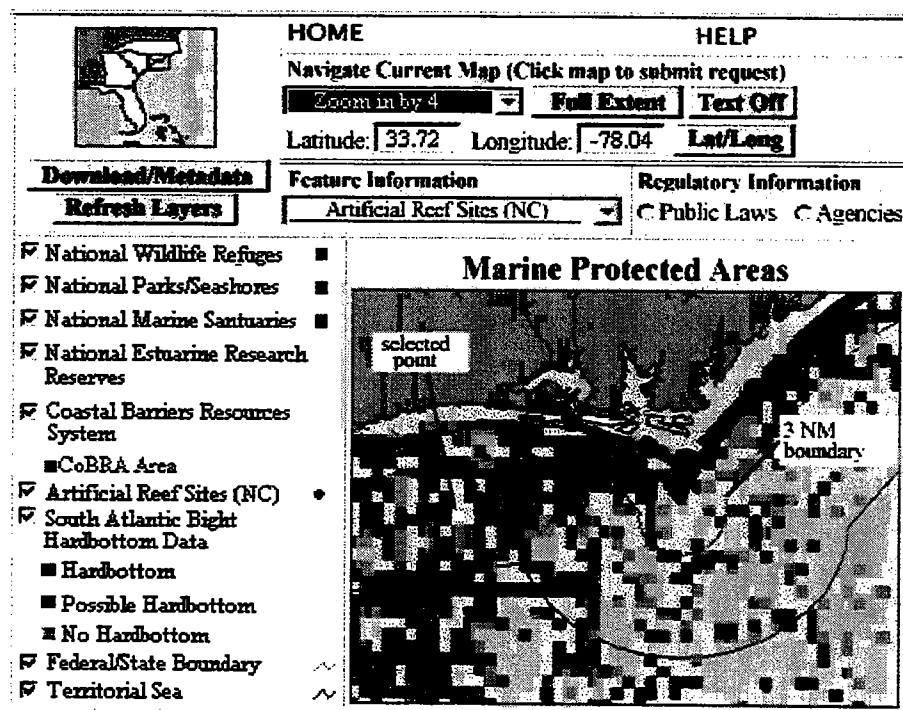


Figure 1. The OPIS On-line Mapping Application displays several natural resource data layers for coastal North Carolina.

Once the latitude and longitude coordinates have been entered, the project manager zooms in to create a

descriptive map of the area under consideration. Many protected areas and hardbottom data layers have been selected for viewing to be sure that the site would not be located in a sensitive area. Also, since artificial reefs often concentrate larger densities of fish than surrounding areas, these reefs are also displayed to ensure that they are avoided in the ODMDS designation process. The exact location and composition of each artificial reef is accessible using the **Feature Information** pull-down menu above the map display.

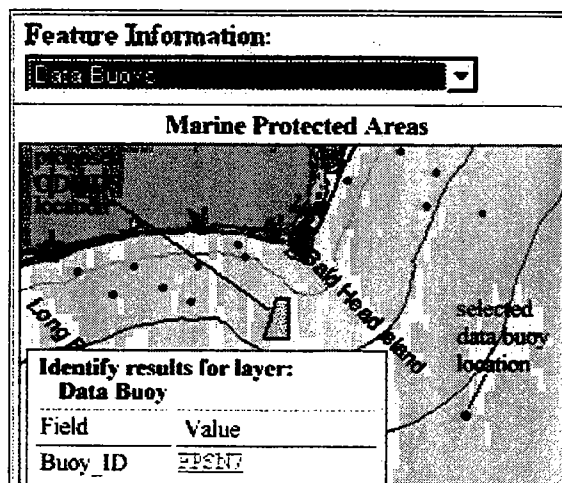
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Deriving Feature Information

Once the user clicks to select an artificial reef site, a table appears containing the exact name and location of the site, as well as its basic composition. This same type of analysis may be performed to derive more specific information about the **Data Buoys** layer, for example, which is useful in a review of wave and currents information.

Identify Results for Layer: Artificial Reef Sites (NC)	
Field	Value
LAT	34 33 55
LONG	76 51 20
NAME	AR-330
DEPTH	60
COMPOSITION	Steel train cars

With the **Data Buoy** layer active, the project manager selects this feature and clicks a buoy location to return basic descriptive information, as well as a link to real-time data maintained by

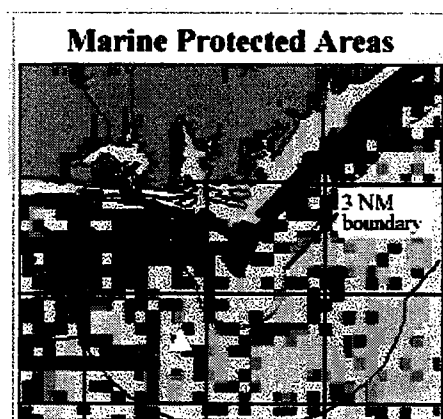


the National Data
Buoy Center

Buoy Type	NDBC C-MAN Buoy
Latitude	33.49
Longitude	-77.59

(NDBC). Some of the available NDBC data sets are wind direction and speed, wave height and period, air temperature, and current marine forecasts. Historical data and climatic summaries for previous months or years are also available and can be useful to determine sea conditions over prolonged periods of time.

In addition to wave information, the EIS must also review current fisheries information to be sure that the activity will not adversely affect any protected or commercially valuable species.



Within the OPIS on-line mapping tool, the Corps is able to access Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) designations as created by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). The project manager selects the EFH data layer and clicks to

select the block in which the proposed ODMDS is located. A table is then generated that displays not only the total amount of highly migratory fish species for which habitat exists, but also the name and life stage of each species. For further information, a hyperlink to the NMFS Office of Habitat Conservation is also provided within this table.

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Federal Agency Information

Since the EPA must approve the disposal site, specific guidelines must be followed to be sure that the site characterization is as complete as possible. For this

reason, it may be necessary to access the EPA on-line for contact or other information.

For easy access to specific EPA contacts, regulations, and information that may be necessary during the compilation of the EIS, the project manager first clicks the **Agencies** button at the top of

the map, then within the map itself in the vicinity of the proposed dumping site to return a hyperlinked list of the federal agencies sharing jurisdiction in the area.

When **EPA Region 4** is selected, the user navigates to a summary page containing many issue-specific links from which they can navigate directly to the "Dredged Materials Management" section of EPA's Web site.

The following agencies have jurisdiction in the selected location (33.70, -78.00):
Click on an agency for more information:

[USGS 5th District](#)
[EPA Region 4](#)
[South Atlantic Fishery Management Council](#)
[USFWS Region 4](#)
[NMFS Southeast Region](#)
[South Atlantic OCS Planning Area](#)

 Please send comments or questions to

csc@csc.noaa.gov

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'Dredged Material Disposal'[NEXT](#) **WEB PAGES**Get the [Top 10 Most Popular Sites for "Dredged Material..."](#)**1. Evaluation of Dredged Material Proposed for Ocean Disposal (Testing Manual)**

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Department of The Army U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
EPA 503/8-91/001 February 1991
Office of Water (4504F) Evaluation of Dredged Material Proposed for Ocean Disposal Testing Manual Adobe Acrobat Re

<http://www.epa.gov/OWOW/oceans/gbook>**2. Region 4 Ocean Dredged Material Disposal Sites**

EPA Region 4 Ocean Dredged Material Disposal sites. Nautical coordinates for sites in the southeast.

<http://www.epa.gov/region4/water/oceans/sites.htm>**3. Designating Dredged Material Disposal Sites**

This case study demonstrates the utility of the OPIS project to facilitate the site selection process for a potential dredged material disposal site.

<http://www.csc.noaa.gov/opis/html/csdrdg.htm>**4. Colonial Waterbirds and Dredged Material Disposal**

New Jersey Division of Fish, Game and Wildlife Colonial

.../results.asp?RS=CHECKED&FORM=MSNH&v=1&q=Dredged+M8/11/01[amazon.com.](#)**Search****Amazon****BUY BOOKS****HERE!****Dredged Materi...**

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Waterbirds and Dredged Material Disposal Populations of some colonial nesting waterbirds, including least terns, common terns, black skimmers, and several species of long-legged wading bird
<http://www.state.nj.us/dep/fgw/clwtrbrd.htm>

5. **USACE - NOD / UNO: BUMP- Dredged Material Disposal History Maps**

BUMP - DREDGED MATERIAL DISPOSAL HISTORY MAPS

Mississippi River: Southwest Pass & Pass A Loutre Southwest Pass Dredge Disposal History Map - 1995 Southwest Pass Dredge Disposal History Map - 1997 Pass A Loutre Dredge Disposal History Map - 1

http://www.coastal.uno.edu/coastal/research/bump/pro_drg_disp_h

6. **Summary - USGS OFR 00-124, Hawaiian Disposal Sites, USGS WR CMG**

Acoustic Mapping of the Regional Seafloor Geology in and Around Hawaiian Ocean Dredged-Material Disposal Sites

<http://geopubs.wr.usgs.gov/open-file/of00-124>

7. **DAN-NY and DMSMART Open-Water Dredged Material Placement Site Management Software**

DAN-NY and DMSMART Open-Water Dredged Material Placement Site Management Software by James Clausner¹, Scott McDowell², and Brian May³ Introduction Effective management of open-water dredged material placement sites has become exceedingly challengin

<http://bigfoot.wes.army.mil/c975.html>

8. **3.0Dredging and Dredged Material Characteristics**

Click on chapter title to view text 3.0 DREDGING AND

DREDGED MATERIAL CHARACTERISTICS - AN OVERVIEW

3-1 3.1 DREDGING IN THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION 3-

1 3.1.1 Dredging and Disposal Methods 3-1 3.1.1.1 General 3-1

<http://www.abag.ca.gov/govnet/clearinghouse/ltms/chapters/three.i>

9. **First Steps Underway to Identify Disposal Sites for Gloucester Harbor Dredged Material**

First Steps Underway to Identify Disposal Sites for Gloucester Harbor Dredged Material March 26, 1998 Contact: Anne

Donovan (617) 727-9530 x411 Massachusetts Coastal Zone Management announces that the planning process for disposing of dredged mate

<http://www.state.ma.us/czm/prdpglo.htm>

10. **Dredged Material Management**

Each year, between 3 and 5 million cubic yards of sediments are dredged from the Great Lakes by the Corps, private industry, municipal and private marinas, utilities and others. This page provides an overview of the options available for managing dr

<http://www.lrd.usace.army.mil/GL/dmm.htm>

11. **Dredging Information System - Material Disposal - Quantity dredged by type of material disposal**

Home Back Data Dredging Information System Number of Contracts, Cubic Yards and Dollars by Type of Material Disposal and Fiscal Year FY DISPOSAL TYPE Data 1995 1996 1997

1998 1999 2000 Beach Nour Num of Contracts 44 37 29 36 29 29 C

<http://www.iwr.usace.army.mil/NDC/drgmatdisp.htm>

12. **Dredged Material Management Office 1998**

Dredged Material Management Office (DMMO) What's New Check here for the latest information! The DMMO is the main point of contact for interagency dredged material management programs in the State of Washington: Puget Sound Dredged Disposal

<http://www.nws.usace.army.mil/dmmo/homepage.htm>

13. **Oregon Estuary Plan Book - chapter 2**

Dredged Material Disposal Historically, dumping of material dredged from navigation channels and harbors has been a major source of damage to estuarine resources. Estuary plans will avoid or minimize further losses by identifying

<http://www.inforain.org/epb/chpt2/ch2s11.htm>

14. **Benthic and epibenthic invertebrates, fishes, and sediments...in-water dredged-material disposal site in the Lower Colum**

NWFSC 1993 Publications/Coastal Zone and Estuarine Studies

Division Benthic and epibenthic invertebrates, fishes, and sediments at and adjacent to a proposed new site for Area D, an in-water dredged-material disposal site in the Lower Columbia River

<http://www.nwfsc.noaa.gov/pubs/93pub/Benthic.html>

15. **The ADDAMS Modeling System**

Automated Dredging and Disposal Alternatives Modeling System (ADDAMS) US Army Corps of Engineers | Engineer Research and Development Center | Environmental Lab | Warning
ADDAMS is a personal-computer-based design, analysis, and evaluation system

<http://www.wes.army.mil/EL/elmodels/addainfo.html>

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